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CHICAGO'S SELFISH GAME

GETTING CASH, PAYING CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

Her Banks' Policy Has Differed Radically from that of New-York Banks—Currency Scarcity Continues—Higher Premiums Paid for Small Bills—Even the Silver Dollar at a Premium—More Gold Coming from Europe—Prices Advance Sharply on the Stock Market.

Chicago furnished Wall Street with one of its principal topics of interest yesterday. Various dispatches from the Western city announced that one of its bankers, failing to get money from New-York in other ways, had put a draft for $25,000 in the hands of an express company for collection from the Western National Bank of this city.

Brayton Ives, President of the Western National, gave an explanation which threw new light on the Chicago complaint. It showed that the Chicago banks' deposits here were in Clearing House funds and that the New-York banks were receiving Clearing House certificates in payment of balances and that Chicago remittances to New-York banks consisted almost entirely of checks on other banks, many of them outside of this city.

"Following custom and agreement," said President Ives, "these checks, if they are drawn on banks in cities not far removed from New-York, are credited to the Chicago banks' accounts, although, in many instances, the money is not received for them for several days, and sometimes a week. Consequently, while technically the Chicago banks have money here, as a matter of fact they have to a great extent only paper credit pending the actual collection of the checks. At present, when remittances of Chicago banks are made, not in money, but in checks, and when those checks are paid in Clearing House certificates, you can easily see that it is only a matter of a very short time when the New-York banks, if they have to pay out cash and are paid only in Clearing House certificates, will have no cash and nothing but Clearing House certificates to represent reserve.

President Ives added that the Western National had 30 per cent. reserve in actual cash. It had taken the position, he outlined, in common with other national banks. Other officers said that when the Chicago draft arrived it would be paid promptly.

So radically has the policy of the Chicago banks differed from that followed by New-York institutions that little sympathy exists here for Illinois vagaries. In Chicago every effort was made to delay the issue of Clearing House certificates. Here they were put out so soon as need of them arose, and in the opinion of bankers they have proved most useful.

The certificates have enabled the New-York banks to meet withdrawals of deposits without causing any sudden contraction of loans. They have served particularly to protect the business community, the merchants of the city, as opposed to the Wall Street men. Where loans have been contracted it has been in the case of Wall Street borrowers rather than in that of the merchants, who, had they been pressed, would have been forced to fall back upon their customers throughout the country.

By thus guarding the interests of New-York business men the banks of the city have done much to relieve the pressure out of the city as well as in it.

The practical workings of the system, New-York bankers say, give abundant answer to the criticisms which Chicago has showered upon this city. The Stock Exchange Governors yesterday added their testimony to the efficiency of the banks in dealing with the conditions forced upon them, thanking them for the measures they have taken to relieve the situation.

There was another issue of certificates by the Clearing House Loan Committee yesterday. It amounted to $1,500,000.

The currency scarcity continued yesterday and the premiums paid for small bills were in some instances a trifle higher than on Thursday. Money brokers reported a greatly increased demand. They sold without trouble the cash receipts of the big uptown stores, for which they had contracted at a small premium, getting in return certified checks for the amount taken with premiums of from 1 to 2 per cent. or more added. As a good deal of the money was to be sent out of town, bills were preferred to coin and generally commanded a better rate.

The extent of this trade in money can be gathered from the fact that one Wall Street firm was credited with sales of $1,000,000 in coin and notes.

The old prejudice against silver dollars has been lost sight of for the time being in the absence of small notes. Zimmerman & Forshay, money brokers, for instance, offered three-fourths of 1 per cent. premium for them, showing the increase in the popular willingness to use "cart wheels." Another firm sent out word that it wanted United States gold, legal tenders, and bank notes at a premium.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $100,000 in silver dollars in exchange for silver certificates and Treasury notes. Against the latter about $30,000,000 in standard dollars is held. The Sub-Treasury also exchanged about $400,000 in small bills for gold certificates, and paid out over the counter $200,000 in gold coin. Its balance of $75,000 at the Clearing House, it paid in Treasury notes.

Some of the silver dollars from the Sub-Treasury were sent out of town. There were the usual demands for money from the country, but the amount actually shipped was kept as low as possible. If any cash is sent to the interior nowadays there is good reason why it should go.

London dispatches said that $1,000,000 more in gold had been taken for the United States. It leaked out yesterday that a considerable part of the gold now in transit to this country had been secured at a slight premium for the use of savings banks, which in turn had disposed of Government bonds to pay for it.

National banks in the interior, perceiving the advantages in securing additional circulation, were willing to pay more for bonds upon which to base it than was offered by the city banks, which were negotiating with the savings banks, and accommodating brokers completed the arrangement and bought gold on its way here. About $60,00,000 was reported yesterday to be involved in the transaction.

From Washington came news that the Controller of the Currency had ordered $8,632,000 new circulation, $1,468,000 of which was engaged yesterday. To secure circulation, bonds for $3,063,000 have been deposited since Aug. 1. Of the New-York institutions likely to make large increases in circulation the National Bank of Commerce and the American Exchange National Bank are counted chief.

In the stock market prices were higher, a sharp advance being scored. The shorts were again busy covering and helped to run up prices on themselves.

Cholera at Naples.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The *Tribuna* states that, between Thursday noon and to-day noon, twenty new cases of cholera and fourteen deaths were reported to the authorities in Naples.

FAILURE OF A BIG CHICAGO FIRM.

The Court Appoints Receivers for James H. Walker & Co.—Liabilities $2,400,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—James H. Walker & Co., dealers in general dry goods, and one of the largest and best-known firms in the city, confessed judgment in Judge Winde's court to-day on a note for $5,495 in favor of Edward Noa. Shortly afterward the rumors of the past few days to the effect that the company was embarrassed were confirmed in the formal petition for the appointment of a receiver. At the same time differences between the members of the firm were developed when a dispute arose before Judge Winde over the appointment of the receiver.

Judge Winde appointed W. A. Mason and the Chicago Title and Guarantee Trust Company receivers for the company. To conform to the wishes of all parties concerned, a third party will be appointed receiver to-morrow morning, to act with the other two.

Attorney Barry, representing Mr. Walker, said the firm owed $2,000,000 in New-York.

President James H. Walker of the company, when asked what had precipitated the failure, said: "It is simply a case of being unable to raise money to meet pressing debts. The company was organized with a capital stock of $1,500,000. I cannot state what our indebtedness really is, but I do not believe it is in excess of our assets. I think we will be able to pay dollar for dollar."

The bill asking for the appointment of a receiver was filed by A. D. Juilliard & Co. of New-York, who are large creditors.

This afternoon W. A. Mason, Treasurer of the company and one of the newly-made receivers, placed the following notice on the doors of the wholesale establishment on Adams Street:

"This store in charge of Chicago Title and Trust Company and W. A. Mason, receivers."

Mr. Mason said: "There are enough assets to pay off all liabilities, and no one will lose anything. The business will go right along as usual, and we shall soon be out of the receivers' hands."

The firm's total liabilities are placed at $2,400,000. No statement is made as to the assets. Of this indebtedness are the claims of the following: A. D. Juillard, New-York, $120,000; John B. Claflin & Co., New-York, $30,000; Bliss, Fabian & Co., New-York, $200,000.

The company was organized Dec. 27, 1892; capital stock, $1,500,000. The stockholders at the present time are James H. Walker, President; James H. Walker, Jr., Columbus R. Cummings, William D. Howard, and Irving T. Hartz. Cummings is said to be the largest stockholder.

The firm's assets consist of open accounts and notes of a face value of $1,000,000 and a large quantity of dry goods and other merchandise in the wholesale and retail stores. It also owns considerable real estate, the whole value of which, it is said, cannot be stated, owing to the unsettled condition of the market, nor has the concern entire faith in the face value of its notes and similar collateral. This, it is said, can be determined only when the full extent of certain business disasters is known and the consequent solvency of certain parties indebted to the concern ascertained.

WAR AMONG CHURCH MEMBERS.

The Trustees and the Women Fighting Over the Custody of Society Funds.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 4.—The question of the application of church funds has involved the Methodist Church of Inwood in a row in which the women of the church and the Trustees are in hostile array against each other.

The Trustees issued a card to the public today in which they repudiate the Woman's Aid Society and the Christian Endeavor Society, both of which have hitherto been regarded as inseparable from the charitable work of the church and of incalculable benefit to it.

The third organization, the Woman's Industrial Society, has thus far escaped the wrath of the Trustees, though it is expected that it will be the next victim.

The trouble arises from the fact that the two condemned societies have retained the money received from fairs, bazaars, festivals, and sociables conducted under their auspices instead of turning it into the general church funds. They used it upon the various charities and objects which the societies supported.

The Trustees made repeated demands that the funds raised by these societies be turned over to them and be made subject to their control. The women indignantly refused to make the change. Hence the notice outlawing them. It is as follows:

We, the undersigned Trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church of Inwood, wish to inform the public that the present Christian Endeavor Society and the Woman's Aid Society, both of which have gone under the name of the above church, are no longer recognized by the Trustees of the church, and that all moneys raised by these two societies for their fairs, sociables, festivals, &c., do not in any way go to the support of the church. This notice is given that the public may fully know that these societies bear no relation to the church, and that in giving its means to these societies the public may not be deceived in supposing it is giving to the church.

D. C. MERRITT,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
WILLIAM H. SPRAGUE,
JAMES HICKS,
THEODORE SPRAGUE, } Trustees.

The women refuse to regard themselves as outlaws and refuse to recognize the authority of the Trustees. They propose to appeal to the Methodist Convention if necessary, and will, in the meantime, go on with their work and consider themselves connected with the church as much as ever.

The community is taking sides and the intense feeling is extending far beyond the original circles in which it started.

SUICIDE OF E. S. MOFFAT.

The President of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company Kills Himself.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 4.—The City of Scranton was startled to-night by a report to the effect that President E. S. Moffat of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, who went abroad about six weeks ago for the benefit of his health, committed suicide in London to-day by shooting himself.

Mr. Moffat had been suffering for some time from insomnia and nervousness induced by overwork, and his physicians recommended a sea voyage. He was accompanied by his wife and expected to return about the 15th of September. News of his death was received by Vice President Mattes.

Mr. Moffat came here from New-York five or six years ago to take the management of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, and was elected President of that corporation not long since. He was greatly liked in Scranton, and the news of his death comes like a shock.

Crops Destroyed by Grasshoppers.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Aug. 4.—The farmers in the lower end of this county are in despair over the great loss they have sustained by an invasion of grasshoppers. The insects have appeared in countless swarms and are destroying every growing thing in their path. They have ruined hundreds of tons of hay and the entire crop of timothy seed. Now the pests have attacked what few growing vegetables have survived the protracted drought.

Aaron Vanderbilt Ill.

Aaron Vanderbilt, forty-eight years old, of New-Brighton, S. I., doing business at 39 Cortlandt Street, was taken suddenly ill yesterday at 148 Pearl Street. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Chambers Street Hospital. He recovered in a short time and left for his home.

MR. ALLEN CHARGES FRAUD

HE SAYS CORDAGE TRUST OFFICERS DECEIVED HIM.

To Ask the Grand Jury to Indict President Waterbury and Others—He Says They Misled Him Into Buying Stock and Then Failed to Keep Their Promises—His Failure and Loss of $250,000 Due to Them Will Go Before the Grand Jury Monday.

Henry Allen, the banker, is evidently determined in his intention to pursue the Cordage Trust manipulators in the criminal courts.

His counsel, C. H. Brush of 45 Wall Street, has retained John Vincent of 32 Nassau Street to prepare the case against the men whom Mr. Allen charges with having caused his financial ruin through fraud and misrepresentation regarding Cordage Trust securities. Mr. Vincent was the chief assistant under District Attorney John McKeon, and his particular forte lies in preparing Grand Jury cases.

Mr. Brush, it is understood, has arranged to bring his client's case before the August Grand Jury, which convenes on Monday.

He will endeavor, it is alleged, to secure the indictment of James M. Waterbury, President of the Cordage Trust; Frank T. Wall, Vice President; Chauncey Marshall, Second Vice President; G. Weaver Loper, Treasurer, and C. L. Atterbury, counsel. Mr. Allen thinks that these gentlemen are responsible for the loss of $250,000 which he sustained, a loss which he says forced his firm to make an assignment. In his opinion these five men have been guilty of grand larceny, and it is said he will, through Mr. Vincent and Mr. Brush, use every means in his power to have true bills charging the offense found against them.

Mr. Allen's particular grievance is that, according to his views, these five men lured him into an agreement to form a pool in cordage. He says he carried out his part of the agreement all right, but the Cordage magnates, he claimed, simply used him as a cat's-paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

Mr. Allen, his friends say, had been in communication with the Cordage officers for some time with a view of buying heavily of Cordage stock, which at that time was beginning to show a most decided weakness. Mr. Waterbury and his associates, it is charged, spared no pains to convince Mr. Allen that this weakness was entirely unjustified by the actual condition of Cordage affairs. They told him, he asserts, that the stock was earning 13 per cent., and that the decline which had been noted in the price of the stock was due entirely to the operations of a bear clique which was interested in lowering the price of the securities.

These arguments ended in a meeting at a dinner party given by Mr. Allen at his house, 11 East Forty-third Street. The guests were Mr. Waterbury and his brother officers in control of the Cordage Trust. The festivities lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning, and over the wine and walnuts, it is alleged, the agreement was made on the strength of which Mr. Allen now intends to invoke the aid of the criminal authorities.

According to the banker, he was empowered by the Cordage men to go into the Street and buy 20,000 shares of the trust's stock, his guests agreeing to send him a check to secure the margins. As soon as the stock market opened the next day, Mr. Allen asserts, he carried out his part of the agreement by buying up 20,000 shares of the stock.

He gathered in his purchases and waited serenely for the check which was to cover the margins. But no check came. After a time he became anxious and hunted up the men who, he says, were to stand sponsors for the deal. He was unable to find them for some time, and when he made a demand on them through his representatives for the money necessary to carry the 20,000 shares of stock it was not forthcoming.

Something over $250,000 was involved in the deal, and after a time this strain proved so heavy that Mr. Allen's firm, which was situated at 31 New Street, was compelled to make an assignment.

Investigations made by him after his failure, Mr. Allen says, convinced him that he had been outrageously duped by the Cordage people, who had used him, he thinks, in an attempt to bolster up the trust at a time when it was already hopelessly bankrupt. Instead of paying 13 per cent., as he had been told, it was not earning running expenses. This fact was kept from him by what the banker considers a criminal manipulation of the trust's books. He says that two sets of these books were kept, one for prospective investors and another, the true set, for the insiders.

Mr. Allen says he is prepared to make the assertion that at the very time when the Cordage people were enjoying his hospitality, and urging the advantages of the proposed pool, Mr. Waterbury had the application for the appointment of a receiver in his possession. In consequence, Mr. Allen believes he has been grossly defrauded, and, not content with bringing ordinary civil suits, he wants the Grand Jury to take the matter up.

Appleton Sturgis, representing the Cordage Trust, said yesterday that he had heard that civil suits against Mr. Waterbury and the others were in contemplation by Mr. Allen, but he had seen no mention of any criminal proceedings. Mr. Allen, he said, simply contended that the Cordage officers owed him some money, and the other side denied this. That was all there was to the case so far as he could see.

In the meantime the efforts to reorganize Cordage are being steadily prosecuted.

The meeting of Cordage manufacturers in this city next Wednesday will be held at the office of the John Good Cordage and Machine Company, Broad and Beaver Streets. Ex-Mayor Fitler of Philadelphia is expected to preside. Controller Myers will make an address on the policy the cordage trade will pursue.

Virtually Against Mgr. Satolli.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 4.—At the annual Synod of the Diocese of Denver to-day, Bishop Matz presiding, a resolution was passed approving the Bishop's school policy.

Inasmuch as Mgr. Satolli only a month ago condemned the school policy of Bishop Matz in denying the sacrament to children who attend public schools, to-day's resolution is a virtual condemnation of the action of the Apostolic Delegate.

The priests who refused to sign the resolution were forced to answer to the roll call and vote yea or nay in the open Synod.

A. W. Wright's Bad Failure.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A. W. Wright, better known as "Charley" Wright, who failed a few days ago on the Board of Trade, filed this afternoon an approximate schedule of his assets and liabilities. The statement shows cash indebtedness to a number of brokers of $439,000. The approximate assets are less than $30,000.

George J. Gould Home Again.

Among the passengers on the steamer New York, which arrived last night from Southampton, are Senator J. D. Cameron, Edward Muller, Sheriff of Richmond County, George J. Gould, Mrs. Gould, and Miss Nina Gould, Baron Ladaris, Baroness Ladaris, Mrs. W. B. Hughes, and Mrs. Thomas Grosvenor.

Dr. A. C. Jones Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Aug. 4.—Dr. A. C. Jones, President of the Cambridge and Chesapeake Railroad Company, died in this city last night.

MAYOR BOODY, PRESS CENSOR.

Brooklyn's Czar Establishes a Unique Rule Regarding New-York Reporters.

Mayor Boody of Brooklyn started in the business of Press Censor yesterday.

He announced that he had established a new rule regarding interviews with New-York reporters, and indicated that he would enforce it with a rigidity equaling that of the press censorship conducted by that other distinguished ruler, the Czar of Russia.

Czar Boody's rule requires that when a reporter for a New-York newspaper calls to question him on a matter of public interest the reporter must present, as a "credential," the last article written by the reporter about the Mayor.

If the reporter cannot produce such an article he is to be looked upon as an impostor and referred to the official "bouncer." If the article doesn't please the Mayor, further information is to be refused and the reporter is to be blacklisted.

The first intimation of the press censorship established by Czar Boody was given yesterday when a New-York evening newspaper reporter, who was well known to the Mayor, called. To his surprise the Mayor, in reply to a question, said, sternly:

"Show me your last article."

"What do you mean?" asked the reporter.

"I have resolved not to talk to any reporter unless I know he is truthful," declared Mayor Boody impatiently, "and that I may be certain of your veracity, I must read your last article about me. If it is correct, I will answer your questions, but not otherwise. This rule applies to all New-York reporters."

"Did you make that rule yourself, Mr. Mayor, or did 'Billy' make it?" asked the reporter.

"Billy" is the Mayor's favorite factotum and is sometimes held responsible for the Mayor's utterances. It is said "Billy" has threatened several times to resign because he thought it unfair for Mr. Boody's remarks to be loaded upon his shoulders.

"No, Sir," thundered the Mayor, bringing his fist down on his desk with such a thump that Private Secretary Phillips was awakened. "I made it all myself. It's an original, gilt-edged, Berkeley-Place idea of my own."

The reporter said he had not his "last article" with him, but he promised to write one.

It is understood that Mayor Boody's rule will be applied not only to newspaper men, but to visitors of every calling.

If a taxpayer wishes to interview the Mayor, he will probably be called upon to show his last tax bill. A Grand Army veteran may be compelled to produce an undertaker's bill for $35 for his own burial expenses, approved by the Board of Supervisors.

An Alderman who wishes to talk with Mayor Boody will probably be expected to call with a nice fat "job" or a trolley franchise for his approval; butchers to take juicy steaks with them to the office; saloon keepers to present flasks of choice whisky; variety performers to do a song and dance or turn flip-flaps, and organ grinders to play "After the Ball," the Mayor's favorite melody.

In short, there is practically no limitation to the possibilities of the censorship business as it may be conducted by the Czar of the Brooklyn City Hall.

WEIL SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR.

A Severe Sentence for Conduct Prejudicial to the Stock Exchange's Welfare.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday took up the case of H. G. Weil of A. J. Weil & Co., and sentenced him to suspension for a year.

Mr. Weil was charged with conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the Exchange in saying things reflecting on the ability of New-York banks to pay their depositors. The trial was one of the results of the quarrel of A. J. Weil & Co. and the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which has been explained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The bank at first declined to cash a check for $50,000 presented by Weil & Co., then paid $25,000 on it, and next requested the firm to withdraw its account. These things were talked about on the Exchange, charges were preferred against H. G. Weil, the board member of the firm, and the trial by the Governors resulted.

Rudolph Keppler, who had a tussle with Mr. Weil on the floor on the day in question, was the complaining witness. Others called before the committee testified to incidents connected with the excited talk over the matter on the floor.

Weil & Co. declined to say anything about the sentence imposed. It is an unusually severe one.

While the Governing Committee was considering the doings of the banks it adopted the following:

"The members of the New-York Stock Exchange, in common with all persons connected with financial institutions or interested in monetary affairs, have watched with admiration and respect the courage, intelligence, and magnanimous position assumed during this exciting crisis by the banks of New-York City. Being desirous, therefore, of expressing their sincere approval, and of manifesting to the community their unqualified indorsement of the course taken by the banks and the Clearing House Association, the Board of Governors of the New-York Stock Exchange hereby resolve to spread upon their minutes a full statement of their appreciation of the incalculable good which has been accomplished by the broad and wise measures resorted to for the general welfare; and they further resolve that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions to be suitably engraved and signed by the President of the Exchange, and sent to the banks of the Clearing House Association and given to the press for publication."

Banks Pay the Pensioners' Checks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—The payment of pensions began in this city at 6 o'clock this morning by checks issued on the Sub-Treasury at New-York. In order to expedite matters four of the leading local banks agreed to furnish currency to the amount represented by checks presented in person.

This action was made necessary by the suspension of the Indianapolis National Bank some time ago, which was a United States depository. This morning the banks sent a representative with $105,000 to the pension office, and at noon this sum was about exhausted. The banks say, however, that they will continue to furnish the money and when the payment is completed will express these checks to the Sub-Treasury at New-York. The checks are being taken up without expense to the pensioners.

Osage Indians Refuse to Sell Their Land.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 4.—The Osage Indians have refused to treat with the Government commission for the cession of their reservation of nearly 2,000,000 acres to the Government, and the Commissioners will return to Washington in a few days.

These Indians are worth $15,000 in cash and over 1,000 acres of land for every man, woman, and child in the tribe, and do not care to be crowded by the white people. Their reservation lies across the eastern end of the Cherokee Strip, and as they bought and paid for it and hold a deed therefor, it will probably be many years before they will agree to part with any of it to white settlers.

A Home for Indigent Odd Fellows.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The committee to select a site and perfect arrangements for a home for indigent and aged Odd Fellows and their orphans is in session here this afternoon. Among the places which have offered sites for the location of the home are Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, Hornellsville, and Elmira.

Fast Saratoga and Lake George specials every day via New-York Central.—*Adv.*

CRASHED INTO AN OLD PIER.

NINE OF A PARTY DROWNED IN LAKE GEORGE.

They Had Started to a Dance Aboard the Steam Yacht Rachel—The Boat Was in the Hands of an Inexperienced Pilot—It Sank Rapidly After Striking the Obstructions—Merrymakers Lost Their Lives Near Shore and Within Hail of Many Guests at Two Summer Hotels.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The steam yacht Rachel sank last night, and of the twenty-nine guests on board, nine were drowned.

Following is a list of the dead:

BENEDICT, Miss BERTHA, Montclair, N. J.
BARTON, HENRIETTA M., Jersey City.
BLACK, Miss CLARA, Burlington, Vt.
CLARK, Miss LIZZIE, Bridgeport, Conn.
CONLEY, Miss LIZZIE, Burlington, Vt.
HALL, Miss HATTIE L., Brooklyn.
HARDING, Miss EDITH, Hoboken, N. J.
MITCHELL, Mrs. J. H., Burlington, Vt.
MITCHELL, FRANK C., Burlington, Vt.

The Rachel had been chartered by a party of guests of the Fourteen Mile Island Hotel to convey them to the Hundred Island House, where a dance was in progress. Hannibal Allen, the proprietor, and Mrs. Allen accompanied them.

Mr. Phillips, manager of the Pearl Point Hotel, in whose charge the Rachel was, allowed Pilot Barber to go to his home in the afternoon, as he was ill. Engineer Brisbin was ordered to get up steam at an early hour in the evening and proceed to the Fourteen Mile Island Hotel.

Claude Granger was ordered in charge of the boat by Mr. Phillips. He is not an experienced pilot, although familiar with that part of the lake, where he has been employed two seasons. The boat left Fourteen Mile Island at about 9 o'clock in the evening.

The night was very dark and piloting was unsafe except when aided by the trained eye of a well-informed boatman. Granger got too far out of the channel when going past the old piers that supported the original dock south of the One Hundred Island House and stove a large hole in the bottom of the boat.

The Rachel sank quickly. In fact, the passengers scarcely knew what had happened before the boat filled with water and sank. The ladies on board were laughing and singing when the boat struck.

Some of the passengers were caught under the shade deck and died quickly.

It seemed hours before help arrived, though a dozen men were on the water in rowboats almost before the smokestack of the Rachel sank out of sight.

That so many lives should be lost at such an early hour of the night and within speaking distance of the land, where two large hotels are situated, can only be accounted for by the fact that the night was unusually dark, and the boat sank very rapidly after hitting the pier.

The rescued passengers were taken ashore and a count of their number taken. At first it was reported that only three had been drowned, then the number was increased to five, then seven, and finally nine.

Young Mr. Benedict, son of E. P. Benedict, the jeweler, of 171 Broadway, who was on the boat, is an expert swimmer. He tried to save his sister and dived for her once.

Frank Mitchell, aged nineteen years, of Burlington, Vt., lost his life trying to save his mother, who was also drowned.

Robert Sims of Glens Falls and others who assisted in the search for the bodies did not give up until they had found the nine bodies.

One result of this accident is to show how necessary is the legislation which was attempted a few Winters ago by gentlemen interested in Lake George navigation, who attempted to have a law passed that would prohibit pilots or engineers from having charge of steamboats on Lake George unless they could pass a satisfactory examination before a board of experts; also to have boilers tested regularly.

It is customary all over Lake George for novices to run engines and pilot boats.

The following is a list of the people who were on board the Rachel:

Mrs. M. E. Hall, Brooklyn; Miss M. Eleanor Hall, Brooklyn; Miss Hattie L. Hall, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Benedict, Montclair, N. J.; Harding Benedict, Montclair, N. J.; Bertha Benedict, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Maud Brown, Albany, N. Y.; Frank Brown, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Edith Harding, Hoboken, N. J.; Henrietta M. Barton, Jersey City; Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Burlington, Vt.; Frank Mitchell, Burlington, Vt.; F. M. Whitcomb, Burlington, Vt.; Samuel A. Manson, Burlington, Vt.; William Manson, Burlington, Vt.; John A. Manson, New-York; Paul Manson, New-York; M. Manson, New-York; Miss Lizzie Corley, Burlington, Vt.; Miss Clara Black, Burlington, Vt.; Miss Lizzie Clark, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Allen, Pilot Claude Granger, and Engineer Brisbin.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 4.—Thomas Clark of 41 William Street received a telegram this afternoon saying that his sister, Lizzie, nineteen years old, was drowned in the Lake George disaster. She had been visiting at Burlington, Vt., for the past month. Her parents live in Waterbury. Mr. Clark left for Lake George to-night.

Miss Edith Harding lived with her parents at 823 Garden Street, Hoboken. Both her father and mother are prostrated by the news of her death and were unable to see visitors yesterday. Frank E. Harding, the young lady's brother, said that his sister left home on Tuesday with Mrs. Henrietta Barton, a friend, to visit Lake George. They received a telegram from her stating her safe arrival and expected a letter from her yesterday. The first they heard of her death was when they read the dispatches in the evening papers.

Concerning Mrs. Barton they knew very little beyond the fact that she lived in Jersey City. They did not know where.

It was supposed that Mrs. Barton resided at 130 York Street or at 35 Belmont Avenue, but at the former place she was not known, and the house in Belmont Avenue is closed, the occupants being in the country. Another family of the same name resided in Henderson Street, but moved out of the city July 1. It is not known where they went.

Whisky Men Disquieted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Bankers and whisky men are greatly agitated over Secretary Carlisle's order requiring Government depositories to turn over the surplus to the Sub-Treasury instead of sending it to New-York as heretofore. The whisky men declare that they cannot get the necessary currency and will have to close business.

Trustee Hobart left to-night for Peoria on an urgent call. The situation there is even worse than here. Three of the Cincinnati depositors have telegraphed Secretary Carlisle requesting a suspension of the order.

A Lumber Camp on Fire.

BRADFORD, Penn., Aug. 4.—The lumber camp of Keshuqua, two miles east from the Kinzua Bridge, on the Erie Railroad, is burning. Kane's big sawmill and boarding house and several tenements have already been destroyed, and the fire has communicated to the lumber yards, which contain millions of feet of lumber. Assistance was asked for from here, and a steamer and hose company has left for the scene. The loss will probably be $100,000, which is covered by insurance.

GAMBLING IN BUFFALO.

And the Gamblers Are Protected by the Sheehan Police Force.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—There is running in Buffalo to-night at 391 Washington Street, right in the heart of the business portion of the city, one of the largest gambling rooms in this State. It occupies the ground floor of a large block. It extends from Washington Street half way through to Ellicott Street, and has many hundred square feet of floor space. There is no attempt to disguise the character of the place. The front door is always open.

Just inside there is a partition that extends across the room, and back of this the games are running. The spin of the ball in the roulette wheels and the calls of the bankers in the chuck-a-luck and hazard games can be heard on the street.

The room is not fitted up luxuriously as is the case with some of the other gambling places in this city. There are drinks served there, but only to the dealers and bankers.

When the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the place to-night at 10 o'clock, there were fully 500 men in the room. There were running two roulette wheels, three faro banks, two hazard tables, two chuck-a-luck games, and three games of stud poker. Up stairs three straight poker games were in full blast. These games are for bigger fish than those on the ground floor, and no game smaller than a fifty-dollar limit is allowed. There are always plenty of patrons.

This miniature Monte Carlo started Monday night. It is the outcome of an agreement between the gamblers of Buffalo, who are supporters of Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and the Sheehan police force. For years there has been no open gambling in Buffalo. There have always been several faro games, but they were run quietly, and whenever any of the local papers exposed the places, the police closed them for a time.

Last week the police came to an agreement on the gambling question. It was stated that one big place would be allowed, but that no one but Sheehan Democrats need apply. As nearly all the big local gamblers are of this political persuasion, it was thought best to form a syndicate. Every gambler who had any money, and who was eligible was told that he might have a piece of the bank roll if he desired. Sixteen of the richest gamblers took advantage of the offer.

The big trotting meeting which is being held here this week, and which will continue over into next week, was an incentive, undoubtedly, for there are always plenty of men who follow the races who have money to invest on the turn of a card or the drop of a roulette ball.

Patrick Lyons was at the head of the movement. He is an ardent Sherman man and the best-known gambler in Buffalo. He organized the syndicate and has control of the bank roll, which contains many thousands of dollars. Representatives of the gamblers visited the newspaper offices and said frankly that the business was to be centralized and asked that nothing be said of the matter. The *Express* told of the plans two weeks ago. The police took no action.

On Tuesday morning in the *Courier* the place was written up in detail. Still the police took no action. Since that time both the *Express* and *Courier* and some of the afternoon papers have described the place in detail, even giving the names of the men interested and telling who were the big winners. The police say that they are not informed that there is any gambling going on. Superintendent Chambers keeps out of the way of reporters.

It is understood that a big contribution to Mr. Sheehan's campaign fund is to be made by the syndicate of sixteen. The Washington Street place runs night and day. It is within six blocks of Police Headquarters and Station No. 3.

ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont Leave Gray Gables.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 4.—The President put in a full day's rest to-day at Gray Gables in order that he would be better able to stand the long and continuous trip to Washington. Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont were with him.

The Presidential party left on the regular 5:30 o'clock steamboat train from Wood's Holl, on which came Attorney General Olney, and occupied a special Pullman car.

Crowds of people were at the stations where the train stopped.

At Fall River Mayor Coughlin boarded the train and went as far as the dock. When the train stopped here, the Mayor stepped up to the President as he left the car and accompanied him to the boat. There were several hundred at the wharf, and as the President passed along cheers were given, and there was a general clapping of hands. The President acknowledged the reception by lifting his hat and bowing. On reaching the steamer Puritan at 7 o'clock he went immediately to his stateroom, and as he passed along the ladies and gentlemen gave him a warm reception.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The President, Secretaries Lamont and Carlisle, and Attorney General Olney arrived here this evening on the steamer Puritan en route to New-York.

Mr. Cleveland is looking well and not the least weary. He is apparently in excellent health.

FIREWORKS ON FLOAT EXPLODE.

Four Persons in St. Louis Street Procession Badly Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4.—Great preparations have been under way for some time here for the opening of a spectacular show at New Sportsman's Park, the attraction being the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The opening feature was to be a street parade, which left the park about dark this evening.

At the corner of Sixth and Pine Streets, directly in front of the *Globe-Democrat* office, about 9 o'clock, some fireworks on one of the floats exploded.

The streets were lined, and the wildest excitement prevailed. After the smoke cleared away it was found that four persons had been horribly burned.

Emil Hill of Memphis, Tenn., who had charge of the float, was badly injured about the face, neck, abdomen, and hands. He will probably die.

Frank Nelson of St. Louis was scarcely less injured, his face, neck, and hands being roasted.

William Bierman, a small boy on the float, was burned in the same manner.

Many bystanders were burned, only one, Jack Kelly of East St. Louis, seriously. A section of one of the bombs struck him in the face and laid it completely open. He may die.

The parade was a series of disasters from beginning to end. One of the floats broke down and another took fire and burned up before the procession had fairly started.

Death of a Colored Politician.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Joseph A. Craig, a prominent colored Democratic politician, died to-day. He was born in Cincinnati of free parents. In the Mexican war he attended Gen. Zachary Taylor and Major Bliss, and afterward settled in New-Orleans. During the civil war he attended Dr. Frank Hereford on Gen. Ruggles's staff. He occupied the same room with his master at Corinth, and when the hotel was turned into a hospital he gave ready aid to the sick and wounded of both sides.

Afterward he was in the service of the late William S. Pike of Richmond, and when the city surrendered he faithfully preserved many valuable bonds placed in his possession. In 1874 the Democratic votes in the Legislature helped to elect him Sergeant at Arms, and in 1876 he came out for Tilden and Gov. Nicholls and stumped the State, winning over many negro votes. Gov. Nicholls made him a member of the School Board. He organized the Longshoremen's Association and led in other movements.

Chinaman Objected to the "Joke."

OAXACA, Mexico, Aug. 4.—A wealthy Chinese merchant of Merida, Yucatan, made complaint against a newspaper of that city for libeling the Chinese residents there by publishing a story that the Celestials were stealing children and eating them. The editor was arrested, and made an apology, saying that the article was published as a joke.

An Honor for E. Ellery Anderson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President has appointed E. Ellery Anderson of New-York one of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners in place of Mr. Dimmock, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, but declined the position.

The salary of a Commissioner when engaged in the performance of his duties is $10 per day with expenses.

"A Stitch in Time," &c.—One bottle of Calisaya La Bilia often saves many times its cost.—*Adv.*

MR. CRISP'S BIG OPPORTUNITY

MAY CHOOSE COMMITTEEMEN WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR.

Will Become Speaker Free of Pledges to Anybody—May Do His Duty with Absolute Independence—Better Things Expected of Him Than He Did in 1891—Possibility that Mr. Cockran May be on the Coinage Committee—General Desire that Springer and Holman be Displaced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Speaker Crisp will go into the Speaker's chair on Monday with a much better opportunity to gain credit for his Administration than he started with two years ago.

The exigencies of the closely-contested fight between Mr. Mills and himself made it necessary for him to reward the men who came to him at the last moment and gave him the victory which they might have carried to his antagonist. It was not a secret then and it is not a secret now that Mr. Springer and Mr. Holman were both considered to be friends of Mr. Mills and that both supported Mr. Crisp because each would get for his timely assistance the prize, next to the Speakership, which he coveted most. The surmises that were indulged in in the contest of 1891 about Springer and Holman were justified by the placing of those members upon the committees to which they were named.

Possibly Mr. Crisp did not like to be compelled to make those selections. There is no way of getting his opinion on that matter, but the air is full of the opinions of members who served in the last House as to the wisdom of returning the prize-winners to their places, and they seem to be unanimously against such a restoration.

The Speaker, sitting in his room at the Metropolitan, hears a good deal of this opinion, and perhaps some suggestions as to what he should do in appointing the leaders of the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees.

Until he has been elected it will not be proper for Mr. Crisp to talk to members as if he was to be Speaker. The ex-Speaker is diplomatic enough to keep this constantly in mind when he talks with visitors, and he can also keep in mind the fact that when he resumes the gavel next week he will not be indebted for his election to any one particular individual. There will be no debts to be paid for deciding votes.

The only obligation that need to oppress the Speaker for a moment is that which he owes to the Constitution and the laws he makes oath to support and maintain. If he should be so disposed, and it appeared to him to be desirable, he could absolutely rearrange the committees of the House.

But custom will probably lead him to retain in membership of most of the committees those men who have displayed great fitness for membership of committees on which they have served. In most instances economy will dictate that men who have developed aptitude for certain service should be continued in that service.

If there is anything in that sort of reasoning, it is also reasonable to assume that Mr. Crisp will transfer men who have not demonstrated fitness for places that they have held to other places which may prove to be more congenial to them and in which they may be more beneficial to the public.

The talk about the selection of Mr. Bourke Cockran for a leading Chairmanship or for a place on a leading committee on which he has not served may have become known through the request of Mr. Cockran to be made a member of the Committee on Coinage or of the Ways and Means Committee, on which he served in the last House. Members who have preferences for a line of service properly address the Speaker to request that he shall give them that service. The Speaker has no other way of finding out where the members desire to work in committee. If this method is neglected it is too late after the committees have been announced to complain, and the Speaker would be ready with the answer that he could not discover the operations of the human mind except by speech or written characters.

There would be no impropriety in Mr. Cockran's asking Mr. Crisp to appoint him to a place which should afford him a chance to assist the Speaker from the floor as a sort of spokesman.

The Democrats are not so well supplied with men of that sort that the Speaker could afford to look upon the request as unreasonable, and the House would not think it at all unreasonable if Mr. Cockran was selected to hold a place that would enable him to secure the floor whenever the Republicans were seized with a desire to "jolly" the majority.

So it will surprise no one if Mr. Cockran shall turn up as a member of the Coinage or the Banking Committee. While he was last session a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and a very attentive member, he shone more conspicuously in the debates on the silver question, and it became apparent, without formal notice of the fact, that Mr. Cockran was applying a very keen intellect to the study of financial subjects and that he was enjoying the study.

There is no verification possible of the report that he is to be Chairman of either of these committees. To assign to him a Chairmanship of such prominence would give the Speaker a strain, and he would have strain enough in setting aside Springer from the Ways and Means and putting Sayers of Texas at the head of Appropriations in place of Mr. Holman, whose release from the Appropriations seems to be an almost unanimous want.

Of the 356 members of the Fifty-third Congress, 205 are re-elected Democrats and Republicans. There are a few re-elected members of the Alliance Party, but they do not count in this calculation. Of the 205 re-elected members of the two old parties, 149 are Democrats and 56 are Republicans. All of these men will have to be taken care of in committee assignments before the others, who were not re-elected, are taken care of. Long service and specific aptitude will count in determining the places of the re-elected men.

All the partisan considerations have expired which made the last organization of the House a cause for months of ill-concealed bitterness. Speaker Crisp will have a chance to rearrange the membership of the House with reference to its ability to do effectively the work that is to come before it, and it is believed that the arrangement will be wiser and better than it was in December, 1891.

The friends of Messrs. Springer and Holman are already at work trying to offset the movement looking to the retirement of these gentlemen as committee leaders. The sectional question has been raised and there is a prospect that it may be pushed with the idea of arousing sentiment to such a degree that both Mr. Springer and Mr. Holman may be kept in the places they held at the close of the last session.

Mr. Holman makes no secret of his desire to be retained as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He said to-day in an interview that in his judgment the tariff should go hand in hand with silver in the consideration of the coming Congress, and that he did not like to see one question more than the other singled out for special consideration.

Both questions, he said, could receive attention at the same time by the committees having them in charge. The question which should have final precedence was merely an incident of convenience in legislation.

Mr. Holman has been careful not to express his views regarding the repeal of the Sherman law. He says he desires to compare notes with his colleagues before stating his position. Regarding the tariff, he

feels that he is at least going to see something definite accomplished toward a wholesome revision.

He thinks there will be a pretty general overhauling of the McKinley act, but that no one can predict the details. He would like to see Congress remain in session without a recess and "push things." Should this be done he is confident an adjournment could be taken not later than May 1 next.

All the New-York Democratic Representatives in town spent some time in Mr. Crisp's headquarters to-day and discussed with him the important questions of the day.

Representative Coombs of Brooklyn said this evening that he expected to see the Sherman law repealed. He believed the best interests of the country demanded its repeal, and it did not seem to him that selfish interests would be permitted to stand in the way of the wiping out of the dangerous silver-purchase clause of the existing law. He does not think it worth while to attempt to make a new legal ratio of silver to gold. He says there can be but one standard.

TAMMANY NOT FOR TURNER.

Progress of Doorkeepership and Sergeant at Arms Fights.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—"Iceman" Turner is by long odds the most anxious man in Washington to-night. He wants to succeed himself as Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and for the last week or more he has cheered his friends with the announcement that the members of the New-York delegation were bound to support him.

Now comes Amos Cummings from New-York with the assertion that Mr. Turner is not the choice of the delegation. Mr. Cummings declares that Turner cannot possibly get its support, and that at least a half a dozen of the New-Yorkers will take off their coats if necessary in order to defeat him.

The effect of this utterance by Mr. Cummings is to attract general attention to the fight for Doorkeeper. This assertion leaves little of Mr. Turner's candidacy except personal desire, but Mr. Turner has been hard at work, and to-night professes to be as sanguine of success as he was before Mr. Cummings arrived.

With this turn of tide against Turner interest is increased in the contest for Doorkeeper between Mr. Hunt of Chattanooga and Mr. Smith of Texas. Representative Crain of Texas and a few other members of the Texas delegation reached the city to-day and immediately began missionary work in behalf of Smith. Mr. Smith himself has opened quarters at the Metropolitan and is now devoting himself to the tiresome task of trying to ascertain how many supporters he can rely upon. Smith takes the ground that with Turner's support withdrawn he is bound to win. He is not taking too much for granted, however, and no candidate in Washington is working harder.

Mr. Hunt expresses confidence that some, if not all, of the New-York votes will go to him. Certainly Mr. Cummings has assumed a very friendly attitude toward the Tennessee man. Mr. Hunt expects that the Mississippi and Tennessee delegations will formally indorse him. Smith has the same expectations in connection with the Texas delegation.

Representative Covert of New-York has been putting in a good word for Turner to-day, which the latter appreciates fully. One or two of the New-York members who arrived this morning have refused to express their preferences for Doorkeeper. They say they will abide by the decision of the New-York Democratic caucus. This caucus will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at Chamberlain's.

Representatives Ashbel P. Fitch and E. J. Dunphy of New-York and John M. Clancy of Brooklyn reached the city to-night.

Mr. Turner was waiting for them at the Arlington, and before they could get to their rooms they were obliged to discuss with him the subject of his candidacy. Mr. Turner did not look happy when he left them.

Mr. Fitch said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had come to Washington impressed with the idea that Representatives were falling over each other in their eagerness to discuss the probable outcome of the movement to repeal the Sherman law, and yet the first question asked was, "Who is your preference for Doorkeeper of the House?"

While Mr. Fitch is not sounding the praises of Turner, it is understood that if the other Democratic members of the New-York delegation decide to-morrow to support the iceman Mr. Fitch will make no serious objection.

Representative John De Witt Warner said to-night that it seemed to him that Turner was still very much in the race.

Representatives John Van Voorhis of Rochester and Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz registered at the Arlington to-night.

Felix McCloskey, who entered the fight for Doorkeeper some time ago, said to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that his prospects were "improving hourly."

"I can count upon the six Brooklyn votes," he said, "and from what I have discovered to-day I would not be surprised if the entire New-York delegation came out in my behalf. I know that Amos Cummings would like to see me succeed, and I am confident that when the time comes for a 'show down' I shall be strictly in the race."

Mr. McCloskey has been a candidate for Doorkeeper before, and he knows what it is to be disappointed. The average man who is told that Mr. McCloskey looks for success this time smiles incredulously. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. McCloskey is very much in earnest. He has done a wonderful amount of buttonholing to-day, and he says he has friends working in his interest who report splendid progress.

Next to the Doorkeeper fight that for the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate claims general attention. The fact is generally accepted that the decision of the Ohio delegation regarding the Sergeant at Arms will settle the matter.

There seems to be an unwritten law that Ohio shall furnish the incumbent of this responsible office. Dr. Yoder, who held the position in the last Congress and is making a strong fight for re-election, declares that he has a majority of the delegation. This is disputed by some of the Ohio Representatives, who say that they will not support him in any consideration. Yoder's friends are trying to whip the opposition members into line, realizing that once this is accomplished their man is as good as elected.

The members of the Ohio delegation got into a room in the Metropolitan Hotel to-night to consider their course in regard to the candidates for Sergeant at Arms. The Yoder men in the delegation called the meeting a caucus, but the anti-Yoder men asserted that it was nothing but a conference and that its action would not be regarded as decisive.

After considerable discussion a ballot was resorted to, with the result that Dr. Yoder received 7 votes and Mr. S. E. Johnson 4. Attempts to make the vote unanimous were futile, and no further action was taken.

It is said by the friends of Dr. Yoder that another meeting will be held at which the course of the delegation will be decided.

Ex-Representative Snow of Illinois, who wants the position, has been trying his best to-day to take advantage of the dissensions in the Ohio crowd.

All but two or three members of the Illinois delegation are now here, and they are working industriously in behalf of Mr. Snow. His friends say for him that he is making gains in the South, and has a very generous support in the Northwest.

There are probably 150 Representatives in the city to-night, but these far comparatively few Senators have put in an appearance.

The Democratic members of the Tennessee delegation held a caucus this evening at which 6 votes were cast for Mr. Hurt for doorkeeper and two against him. It is believed by his friends in the delegation that all opposition to him among the Tennessee Democrats will have been overcome by the time the House Democratic caucus in held.

Silver Goes a Peg Higher.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 160,000 ounces of silver at 72 cents an ounce, an advance of 1 1-10 cents over the price paid Wednesday. The offers to-day amounted to 312,000 ounces. The purchases thus far this month aggregate 508,000 ounces.

Magazines.

THE AUGUST "Blue and Gray" FREE.

NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

STREET AND NUMBER.....

AUG. 5. ISSUE NO. 5.

Twenty consecutively numbered advertisements like this, cut out of purchased copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and mailed to THE TIMES Publication Office, will entitle the sender to the August number of "Blue and Gray" FREE. The entire number of clippings may be sent in one lot.

THEODORE THOMAS ANNOYED

WEARY OF WIELDING HIS BATON AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Some of the Directors Contend that His Orchestra Is Too Costly a Luxury and that It Should Be Divided Into Exposition Bands—Work of the Congresses—Offensive Custom House Regulations Modified—Ten Per Cent. for Bondholders—Discipline for Oriental Dancers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Theodore Thomas is in the mood to resign his position of Musical Director at the exposition, and there are potent influences at work to bring about the resignation.

It is stated that the orchestra leader has asked the Committee on Liberal Arts, which has charge of the exposition music, to relieve him for several reasons, but Mr. Thomas will not say whether he has formally resigned. The Committee on Liberal Arts is composed of Mr. Thomas's stanch friends, who will not allow him to sever his connection with the fair without a fight. The old trouble about the Musical Director's preferences in the piano line and the consequent clash with Director General Davis has much to do with aggravating the situation.

Mr. Thomas's chief complaint is that vouchers for his increased salary are held in the office of Col. Davis and President Higginbotham, who demur to signing them on the ground that Mr. Thomas's salary is an extravagant one and the original salary of $5,000 a year agreed upon between the Directory and the leader is enough, considering that the Bureau of Music has been an unprofitable and costly luxury. Mr. Thomas has taken the criticism of his musical work much to heart.

Economical business men on the Directory want to dispense with the services of Mr. Thomas or split up the orchestra, having the musicians play in different parts of the park, but the conductor would not listen to this scheme. The orchestra is of his creation, and the musicians would follow him out of the fair grounds if he should resign to seek fields more lucrative. The visitors evidently do not want to see Mr. Thomas or the Chicago orchestra leave the fair, for the harsher and more extensive the criticism the larger is the attendance at the concerts.

The objection of the Directors is that while the orchestra always has a big audience and the concerts are an artistic success, they do not alone bring people to the fair in any appreciable number.

IN COLUMBIAN CONGRESSES.

Healthy Homes, Ship Railways, Architecture, and Guns Discussed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Before the Congress of the Decorative Arts to-day Mrs. Ellen H. Richards read a paper on clay as a material for decorating. She said that when the time comes when houses will be tiled all through and can be washed out daily with a hose, dust and microbes will be abolished. She contrasted the abodes of the ancients with modern houses, to the disadvantage of the latter.

In the Water Commerce Congress, Tilford Burnham delivered an address on the ship railway as a means of transferring freight from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. He said a ship railway to connect Lake Erie and the Hudson River would cost but one-quarter of what would be required to build a canal.

Mary E. Lease held the attention of the Women Lawyers' Congress, describing the rise of the Populist movement. Eliza Allen Starr, Phoebe Couzens, and others also delivered addresses.

In the Congress of Architects, Supervising Architect O'Rourke of the United States Treasury read a paper on the architectural practice of the Federal Government. The Engineers' Congress heard a paper by Capt. S. E. Blunt, describing the Krag-Jorgensen gun.

Bagpipes Skirled and Clans Marched.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A merry gathering of Scottish men and women assembled to-day at the New-York State Building in Highland dress, this being Scottish Day No. 2 at the fair. They had their pipers with them to play and lead in the procession. D. R. Goudie, President of the local Scottish Assembly; the Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Boston, formerly a Chicago minister; the Rev. Dr. Martin, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago; Executive Commissioner Larke of Canada, Commissioner Autey, member of the Ontario Parliament, and others delivered addresses.

Censors for Oriental Dancers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The pressure brought to bear on the Council of Administration to take some action in regard to the objectionable Oriental dances on the Midway Plaisance resulted to-day in the issuing of instructions from that body to the Director General to conduct a thorough investigation of the dances in question and report to the council. The lady managers yesterday placed themselves on record as being shocked by the immorality of the performances. Some of the ladies went to see the dances as a matter of duty only.

Nemitz Turns the Tables.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—H. B. Nemitz, who came back to Chicago from Canada under a cloud raised by the Swiss Commissioner, M. Perrinoud, has withstood the examination of his accounts and the jewelers' stock in the Swiss Pavilion, and his alleged persecutor has been unable to prove any of the criminal charges brought against him. Nemitz has turned the tables, and as the case now stands the cloud seems to be hanging nearer the Commissioner General than the exhibit manager.

Shakespeare at the White City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—"As You Like It" will be produced in the open air at the exposition on Aug. 29. The work of preparation has already begun, and rehearsals will be undertaken about Aug. 20. Duncan B. Harrison, who will select the performers and assign the parts, has gone to New-York to secure the signatures of those who will be in the cast. Joseph Jefferson, it is said, will take a leading rôle.

The site for the open-air theatre has been selected near the German Building, where the trees are thick and will serve well as scenery.

Ten Per Cent. for Bondholders.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Board of World's Fair Directors has ordered a payment of 10 per cent. on the entire bonded indebtedness of the corporation. This means that $450,000 of the 6 per cent. debentures will be retired within two weeks. The banks of Chicago hold $2,250,000 of the bonds, about $1,000,000 are held by railroads entering Chicago, and the rest by residents of the city.

Tariff Rules Less Rigorous.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Collector of the Port to-day issued instructions to allow exhibitors to pay the duty on their goods entered as exhibits in bond and to secure their release for such disposition as they could make consistent with the rules of the exposition. The exhibitors want to sell duplicates of their exhibits for immediate delivery, and this order will allow them to do so.

Currency Abundant at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Treasury officials say that the Treasury is prepared to supply all the small currency wanted, and the lack of such currency in certain sections of the country is accounted for by the supposition either that all money is scarce or that the banks have failed to prepare of the Treasury the small notes needed for home consumption.

At no time in recent years has so much small money been sent to New-York, and the lack of small notes there cannot be accounted for here except on the theory that much of it is being hoarded by those who receive it, thus withdrawing it from active circulation.

SENATOR MITCHELL SUED

By the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company and by His Mother.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—There were sensational developments to-day regarding the Mitchell Bank. Washington Becker, as receiver of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, has begun suit in the Superior Court against John L. Mitchell, David Ferguson, and John Johnston to collect promissory notes made May 22, 1893, which aggregate $600,000.

The notes given by Senator Mitchell aggregate $300,000, and these by Johnston and Ferguson $150,000 each. These notes were in the hands of the bank at the time of the appointment of a receiver. The notes have never been paid. They were not secured by collateral; they were merely a promise to pay.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company has brought suit against Senator Mitchell for $90,000, which represented the company's funds in the bank at the time of the collapse. Mitchell is a Director of the company, and he is held personally responsible for the funds.

Mrs. Martha L. Mitchell, widow of Alexander Mitchell, has begun a suit against her son, Senator Mitchell, and the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank. The bank owes her $200,000, and her son, it is alleged, is behind $50,000 on the annual allowance which he was required to pay her.

When Alexander Mitchell made his will, on Nov. 20, 1886, he gave his wife $200,000 outright and permitted her to take this in stock in the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank. Besides, he gave her an annuity of $50,000 and the Mitchell homestead on Grand Avenue and Ninth Street.

On June 17, 1887, Mrs. Mitchell executed a release of her dower right, by which she gave up the homestead and accepted a yearly allowance instead. Since the settlement of the estate, Mrs. Mitchell has rarely ever visited Milwaukee. The commencement of the suit is known only to the lawyers and the owners of the bank. The papers have not yet been filed in court. Mrs. Mitchell is at present in the Thousand Islands, at her Summer home.

THREE MURDERERS HANGED.

One of Them Was Frank Van Loon, the Columbus Grove Bank Robber.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Frank Van Loon, the Columbus Grove bank robber and murderer, was hanged in the annex at the Ohio Penitentiary this morning. Van Loon protested his innocence to the last. The drop fell at 12:17, his neck being broken. He was pronounced dead in fourteen minutes.

The crime for which Van Loon suffered death was committed at Columbus Grove, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1891. That day he entered the Exchange Bank there and flourishing two revolvers, demanded the bank's money of Cashier Maple. Before that gentleman could do anything Van Loon fired at him three times, two shots taking effect in Maple's arm and side. At this moment William Vandermark, an old farmer, entered the room. Van Loon started to leave, and meeting the old man, placed a revolver against him, fired into his abdomen, and fled. Vandermark died the next day. The bank was then deserted and the bandit helped himself to the cash, taking about $1,200. He made good his escape as the people of the town were terrorized.

BENTON, Mo., Aug. 4.—Joseph A. Howell was hanged here at 10 o'clock to-day for the murder of Mrs. Nettie Hall and four children near Brookfield, Mo., on Jan. 19 last.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 4.—This morning at 11:45, Walter E. Shaw, the murderer of his mother and aunt, was hanged in the courtyard here in expiation of his crime.

PLUNGED THROUGH PLATE GLASS.

Buffalo Detective Has Hot Chase for Man He Had Arrested.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Detective O'Loughlin at the Broezel House this morning met a man in the corridor who was acting in a suspicious manner, and who failed to give a satisfactory account of himself. He was arrested and told he must go to Police Headquarters.

The stranger started along quietly enough, but when outside the hotel, in Seneca Street, he suddenly broke away from O'Loughlin and dashed up Seneca Street, with the officer in hot pursuit. He ran to Main, up Main to Swan, and thence to the alley between Main and Washington Street. He rushed up the alley, and, turning into the back door of Danforth's furniture store ran through the store, toward Washington Street and found the front door locked. Never hesitating, he plunged through the plate-glass window, which was shattered with a loud crash. By all this time, however, the stranger was pretty well winded. He ran across the street and took refuge in the cellar of Irish & English's store, where he was recaptured by the detective. When taken to the police station the man gave his name as George Hanson.

STAMPED ON THE OZAR'S PICTURE.

Joseph Czechki Raises a Lively Row at a Birthday Feast.

CHICAGO, Aug 4.—Joseph Czechki created a lively row at a feast held last night in honor of the birthday of the Czar of Russia. The festival was held in the only Greek church in Chicago and 500 people were in attendance.

Several addresses were made, and when it was proposed to drink the health of the Czar Czechki objected. He made a vehement speech denouncing crowned heads in general and the Czar in particular. He ended by snatching a portrait of the Czar from the table, throwing it on the floor, and stamping on it.

A free fight ensued between the admirers of the Czar and the admirers of Czechki. The latter finally made his escape by forcing his way through the crowd with a dirk knife, inflicting slight cuts on several people. Six persons were arrested, but Czechki was not among them.

Will Analyze the Park Water.

Dr. Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent of the city, has been requested by the Health Department to obtain from the Park Department a list of the springs in Central Park which are used by visitors. This action was taken because one of the springs near the tennis ground was found to be impure, and a number of people on the east side had been affected by using the water from it. When the list is received, samples of the water from each spring will be analyzed, and if found impure the spring will be closed.

Three Alarms for a Small Fire.

There was a fire early yesterday morning in the six-story building at 13, 15, 17, and 19 Hudson Street and three alarms were sent out. The fire was extinguished, however, before the engines called out by the third alarm reached the building.

The fire started in the store of Cavanagh & Thompson and spread to the adjoining store, where it was checked. The damage did not amount to more than $4,500.

Suit Against a Chief of Police.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 4.—Claude Lucille of New-York has sued Richard Hopkins and Chief of Police Bogart of White Plains for $5,000 for alleged false imprisonment. The officer arrested Lucille on complaint of Hopkins, who charged that he obtained $10 from him by falsely pretending that he would place a card in a clock to be put in a hotel here.

Closed the Mills to Avoid a Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The ribbon weavers in the employ of Levy Brothers met to-day and decided to strike against the reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. The firm immediately issued an order closing the mill for four weeks. Two hundred hands were employed in the factory.

THIS CITY'S SAVINGS BANKS

REVIEW OF THEIR OPERATIONS FOR HALF A YEAR.

Enormous Aggregate of the Sums They Received and Paid Out—Their Resources, Deposits, Surplus Funds, and Cash on Hand Shown in Exhaustive Tables—Despite the Tightness of the Money Market, the People of the Metropolis Hoard an Imposing Sum.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—One hundred and one million two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars! This enormous amount passed over the paying and receiving tellers' desks of New-York City's twenty-five savings banks during the first six months of this year. The amount received was greater than that paid out by $882,217.

It has been said that a New-Yorker cannot save any money; that he spends as he goes. The fact that $51,000,000 was banked during the first half of this year tends to disprove the assertion. On July 1 in these several banking institutions there was due to depositors $347,167,963—a total which would give to every one of New-York's estimated 2,000,000 inhabitants over $170. Of course in this great sum is included a large number of dormant accounts. Especially is this the case with the older banks. Under a recent law interest ceases after a certain period. These unclaimed deposits are advertised, but few are claimed.

The reports for the first half of 1893 of the savings banks of the State are being examined by the State Superintendent of Banking. The statements of the New-York City institutions have been passed upon. From them have been made for THE NEW-YORK TIMES some abstracts which will prove interesting at this time. According to the reports, the resources and amounts due to depositors on July 1, 1893, in the several banks, were:

Banks.	Resources.	Due Depositors.
Bowery	$57,791,489	$48,449,570
Bank for Savings	54,866,020	48,426,529
Emigrant Industrial	50,621,358	43,923,297
Seamen's	39,619,225	32,891,040
German	34,108,164	31,990,859
Greenwich	29,346,789	25,861,092
Dry Dock	20,690,324	18,972,123
Union Dime	14,959,116	14,180,245
Citizens'	13,136,647	11,693,582
East River	12,578,944	10,692,768
New-York	10,967,393	9,019,162
Manhattan	9,746,075	8,784,018
Franklin	7,124,981	6,483,053
Irving	7,071,136	6,406,061
Inst. for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	6,983,755	6,196,945
Harlem	6,574,907	6,124,591
Broadway	5,464,262	5,047,556
Metropolitan	4,858,918	4,847,383
North River	3,946,918	3,739,574
Excelsior	1,451,193	1,428,074
American	812,682	785,868
West Side	553,871	522,958
Twelfth Ward	431,033	413,765
United States	366,363	362,071
Dollar	113,206	113,148
Total	$393,967,719	$347,167,960

When compared with the corresponding period last year, the resources are found to have increased in the aggregate by $10,380,865. Only four banks show a falling off. The increase in the amount due to depositors is $14,101,009.

The surplus has been shaved somewhat, dropping from $50,515,503 a year ago to $46,585,278 this year, a falling off of $3,930,225. Surplus funds and cash on hand July 1 are shown in this table:

Banks.	Surplus.	Cash on Hand.
Bowery	$8,381,919	$3,864,802
Bank for Savings	6,080,491	2,171,749
Emigrant Industrial	6,698,061	1,582,697
Seamen's	6,868,184	1,894,432
German	2,817,275	3,255,449
Greenwich	3,455,093	1,390,911
Dry Dock	1,718,201	1,188,167
Union Dime	775,451	1,094,671
Citizens'	1,454,065	1,010,528
East River	1,885,176	1,879,755
New-York	1,948,280	987,957
Manhattan	992,059	544,926
Franklin	635,928	424,164
Irving	665,078	297,640
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	786,810	297,408
Harlem	450,316	636,063
Broadway	416,726	367,985
Metropolitan	511,583	306,190
North River	210,898	644,926
Excelsior	21,185	101,715
American	26,614	56,965
West Side	20,913	8,081
Twelfth Ward	2,257	70,012
United States	2,283	34,677
Dollar	33	40,506
Total	$46,585,278	$28,560,723

The items which are, perhaps, of the most interest just now are the amounts deposited and the amounts withdrawn. Ten of the twenty-five banks during the first six months paid out more money than they received, but the other fifteen took in more than enough to send the total deposits nearly $900,000 ahead of the withdrawals. When compared with the corresponding quarter a year ago, this year's deposits are greater by $168,000. The following tables tell their own story:

Banks.	Amount Deposited 1893.	Amount Deposited 1892.
Bowery	$4,276,128	$4,386,067
Bank for Savings	4,085,759	4,206,498
Emigrant Industrial	6,618,894	6,869,009
Seamen's	3,694,787	3,926,004
German	5,378,952	5,419,426
Greenwich	3,915,858	3,496,472
Dry Dock	3,375,602	3,358,695
Union Dime	1,119,875	2,953,789
Citizens'	2,220,000	2,148,754
East River	1,861,550	2,127,717
New-York	1,340,883	1,295,111
Manhattan	1,791,862	1,794,275
Franklin	1,651,481	1,594,909
Irving	904,697	1,062,468
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	1,023,799	870,318
Harlem	1,759,151	1,808,597
Broadway	743,491	784,646
Metropolitan	731,752	676,785
North River	1,044,182	920,238
Excelsior	666,145	617,891
American	191,482	201,972
West Side	172,780	218,175
Twelfth Ward	265,431	224,990
United States	209,737	161,640
Dollar	63,551	53,218
Total	$51,647,709	$50,879,366

Banks.	Amount Withdrawn 1893.	Amount Withdrawn 1892.
Bowery	$4,783,222	$4,915,852
Bank for Savings	4,468,443	4,607,498
Emigrant Industrial	6,630,869	6,299,978
German	5,186,227	4,869,010
Greenwich	3,180,346	2,702,040
Dry Dock	3,360,229	3,174,564
Seamen's	3,555,131	3,690,917
Union Dime	2,710,296	2,478,298
Citizens'	2,517,884	2,372,402
East River	1,543,795	1,742,294
New-York	1,916,708	1,142,822
Manhattan	1,775,825	1,653,990
Franklin	1,486,748	1,398,891
Irving	1,377,434	1,071,292
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	906,122	898,836
Harlem	1,685,963	1,427,430
Broadway	768,581	761,506
Metropolitan	737,479	702,236
North River	987,641	800,741
Excelsior	647,490	492,644
American	190,466	173,106
West Side	178,786	183,099
Twelfth Ward	191,206	158,057
United States	147,189	110,964
Dollar	67,167	33,280
Total	$50,165,552	$47,637,027

The average of deposits in the various banks is as follows:

Broadway	$539.41	East River	$339.17
Em't Industrial	578.59	New-York	466.41
Greenwich	480.32	Seamen's	451.33
Bowery	469.16	Irving	471.75
Manhattan	470.38	Inst. for Savings of M'chts' Clks.	475.26
Citizens'		Bank for Savings	413.72
German	387.69	Dry Dock	370.69
Metropolitan	457.52	Franklin	267.01
Harlem	250.96	Union Dime	248.37
Excelsior	261.71	American	206.13
North River	238.82	Twelfth Ward	158.62
West Side	148.42	United States	91.13
Dollar	69.81		

Silver Distresses Costa Rica.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Advices from San José de Costa Rica, Central America, report that there prevails throughout the republic a financial panic caused by the condition of the silver market. Failures have been numerous and more are expected.

Among the houses which have gone to the wall are Juan I. de Jongh, Munoz & Villalen, José Munoz, Jesus Pinto, Cubero & Co., Echaudy & Co., Francisco Soler, Bernando Gviehochea & Co., F. Farner, E. Batalla, and Agajlo Viquis. These firms are all prominent and their liabilities are very large.

No change is looked for until some action is taken that will render the silver situation more stable. The most significant occurrence in financial circles is the embarrassment of the Costa Rica Bank, formerly and better known as the Banco de la Union. Its notes are no longer accepted in commercial circles, and it is feared that the promulgation of its trouble will have a bad effect on other financial institutions.

Cannot Order Reformatory Inquiry.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Gov. Flower was requested some days ago by the managers of the Elmira Reformatory to institute an inquiry into its management, discipline, &c., because of charges made against the institution and its Superintendent, Z. R. Brockaway.

The Governor to-day, in a letter to the managers, says he has not the authority to order the inquiry. He says the board alone has power to investigate charges against the Superintendent. He is authorized to appoint new managers, with the advice and consent of the Senate, under the usual circumstances.

MISS BARDWELL'S ROMANCE.

Her Troubles, Mrs. Murray Says, Grew Out of Her Love for an ex-Convict.

The body of Miss Maria Bardwell, who killed herself at the United States Hotel Tuesday, was taken to Boston last night by her twin brother, Benjamin Bates Bardwell.

Mr. Bardwell told Coroner McKenna that he attributed his sister's death to emotional and religious insanity. While Mr. Bardwell was on his way back to Boston with the body a dispatch was received in this city stating that Joseph Bardwell, his brother, declared Mrs. Murray, with whom Miss Bardwell was very friendly and in whose house she lived, to be a Spiritualist and mesmerist who had completely subjugated his sister, and that he believed his sister's will, which should dispose of $25,000, would be found to be in Mrs. Murray's favor.

This dispatch was received after Mr. Bardwell had visited Mrs. Murray. When the dispatch was shown to Mrs. Murray she was indignant.

"Since the outset of this sad affair," she said, "I have kept my mouth tightly closed in order to shield the dead girl's reputation. But now I find I have to talk in my own defense and tell Maria Bardwell's story as she herself told it to me."

Mrs. Murray then told with much detail how in September, 1888, while on her way to the Boston Conservatory Miss Bardwell had formed a street acquaintance with a man about fifty years old, who gave his name as William Taylor. The two became infatuated, and their acquaintance had lasted a year before it was discovered by Benjamin Bates Bardwell. Then, according to Mrs. Murray, the family treated Miss Bardwell with such contumely and reproach that the girl, unable to endure their unkindliness, fled to New-York.

Her brother came after her and induced her to go to Boston. In 1890, again finding her life in Boston unendurable, Miss Bardwell returned to this city.

It was not long, however, before Taylor, whom Mrs. Murray declares to be an ex-convict, a "green goods" man, and a "bunko steerer," with half a score of aliases, discovered her whereabouts and visited her at her boarding house. Her family, so she told Mrs. Murray, heard of this and retained Howe & Hummel to look up Taylor's record and drive him from town. This they did, and Miss Bardwell shortly afterward went to Mrs. Murray, with whom she had lived for the last two years, receiving no visits except from her brother Bates.

"I found a letter from Maria to-day in a dish closet," said Mrs. Murray. The letter was dated July 16, and ran as follows:

DEAR MRS. MURRAY: I write this to tell you as regards any dispute that may arise after my death, that I have a peculiar sinking feeling and dread heart failure. In such a case I want it distinctly understood how you stand as regards my legacy money. I have never told you what I did with it. I have remembered you in my will, which is in the hands of my attorney, Winthrop Wade, 53 State Street, Boston. This remembrance is but a just payment of the services you have rendered me in my sickness, which I can never repay, and in grateful remembrance of which I wish to make you the beneficiary. I can never repay you for your loss of health and kindness, for money cannot cover such services. But as far as I am able I want you to receive your just reward. I have left no wardrobe except the clothes on my back, and no trunk at your house. I have told Mr. Wade to protect your rights and refer you to him for all settlements. Yours truly, MARIA BARDWELL.

RABBI COHEN HAS THE RECORDS.

His Former Congregation in Orchard Street Appeals to the Health Board.

There is trouble in the synagogue Chebra Anshei Radzilower, 44 Orchard Street. The former rabbi, Louis Cohen, did not please the members of the congregation, who considered him too unorthodox and irreligious, and he was discharged.

When he left the synagogue, he took with him the records of marriages, deaths, and births, and would not give them up. He continued performing his duties as rabbi even after he was dismissed.

Abraham Finberg, President of the congregation, endeavored to obtain the papers, but Cohen refused to give them up. When threatened with being taken to court and compelled to deliver the papers, he said no court could make him give up the papers. Finberg then sent the following letter to the Health Board, thinking the board had the power to compel the rabbi to cease performing his functions:

Sanitary Bureau Division of Vital Statistics:

GENTLEMEN: We congregation Chebra Anshei Radzilower, beg to inform you that we had a committee to investigate our rabbi and cantor, Louis Cohen of 137 Madison Street, formerly of 7 Elbridge Street, and we found him not worthy of such title; therefore, we discharged him, and we beg of you gents to take steps and prevent him from performing any marriage ceremonies and notify him of the fact, he is doing the business as before without any permission of any one. By doing so you will greatly oblige us and enforce the law of the United States.

This letter was signed by Abraham Finberg, the President, of 54 Orchard Street, and Samuel Finkelstein, the Secretary.

The Health Board replied that this matter was not in its province.

Mr. Finberg said yesterday that he would take the matter to court. He said Cohen's accounts were correct and that he was honest.

The congregation meets in a small, wretched place and is composed of very poor Hebrews.

Inquiries were made for Rabbi Louis Cohen at 137 Madison Street, but no such person lived there, it was said. President Finberg was seen and said he also had learned that the rabbi did not live there, and he could not tell where he was. The President said the congregation did not particularly care about the book of records itself. The book also contained his license as rabbi, and they did not want him to continue performing marriages and burial services as the rabbi of that congregation.

DID NOT HOLD THE MEETING.

Tammany's Executive Committee Failed to Assemble as Scheduled.

A meeting of the Executive Committee, or the Committee of Thirty, of Tammany Hall was scheduled for last night. It did not take place Opinions differ as to why it was not held.

Upon seemingly good authority it was stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking action in relation to the silver question. It was the purpose of the committee, according to this story, to adopt resolutions calling upon Congress to repeal the Sherman act without delay. It was also part of the project to send a committee down to Washington to urge the immediate repeal of the law.

The call for this meeting was issued Wednesday, and it stated that a "very important meeting" of the committee would be held last night. Before noon yesterday word was sent to all the leaders that the meeting would not be held.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was informed that after a consultation among the Tammany managers it was decided that it would not be good policy to hold the meeting, that the Tammany delegation in Congress would fully represent Tammany's opinion on the silver question, and that certain Congressmen might be led to favor opposition to the repeal simply because Tammany wanted repeal.

Mayor Gilroy said he did not believe there was any intention of appointing a committee to go to Washington or that the silver question had anything to do with the abandonment of the meeting proposed for last night. He said he understood the meeting was simply for the purpose of arranging the Democratic lists of Election Inspectors and poll and ballot clerks, which must be placed on file in the Election Bureau by Aug. 15. He said that resolutions on the silver question might have been passed, but that the organization's position on this question was already well known.

Hierarchy of the Russian Empire.

From the London Daily News.

As at present constituted, the Russian hierarchy is composed of sixty-three Bishops and thirty-four dioceasan Vicars General. On an average each Bishop has the spiritual jurisdiction of 550 parishes and 900 churches. The distribution of the hierarchical authority is consequently considered inadequate, more especially as new eparchiates are continually being created.

The Holy Synod is, therefore, drawing up a scheme for considerably increasing the number of dioceasans and Coadjutor Vicars. His Majesty gives particularly close attention to the religious requirements of his subjects, and any ecclesiastical reform elaborated under the ægis of M. Pobedonostzeff, Moderator of the Russian Propaganda, is always readily accepted and confirmed by the Czar.

Peter's Check for Mustache Wearers.

From the London Daily News.

A curious numismatic relic of the epoch of Peter the Great has been presented to the Petrovski Museum at Astrachan. This is a metallic token, or "receipt," granting to the bearer permission to wear a mustache and beard. The token is about the size and weight of a modern twenty-copeck piece, and is stamped on one side with representations, in relief, of a mustache and a beard in their proper facial positions, but without the face. The other side bears the simple and prosaic legend, "Money received." Peter knew his Russians well, and how far he might venture to turn their personal foibles to the necessities of his exchequer.

MAY STAND RAPID FIRING

GREAT THINGS EXPECTED OF A HOTCHKISS FIELD GUN.

Guns of This Make Have Been Known to the Navy for a Long Time—High-Velocity Weapons Have Exploded When Mounted on Field Carriages—Shrapnel of the New Gun Breaks into 231 Pieces—Eight Aimed Rounds or Fifteen Unaimed Rounds Per Minute.

The Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun has been known to the navies of the world for the past ten years, although its province has until now been limited to ship work.

As a naval weapon the Hotchkiss ordnance has embraced in its principal types calibres of thirty-seven millimeter, forty-seven millimeter, three-pounder, six-pounder, nine-pounder, fourteen-pounder, four inch, five inch, 4.7 inch, and six inch.

The thirty-seven-millimeter and forty-seven-millimeter guns are mostly revolving cannon of five barrels. There are also single-barrel guns of the same calibres.

In the United States Navy the types of Hotchkiss guns at present served out are the thirty-seven-millimeter long single-barrel and the six-pounder gun. The one-pounder gun is employed in boats and in service with naval brigades on shore. The six-pounder weapon serves as a defense against torp

NAVAHOE SEEMS TO BE TENDER

SHE CUTS A POOR FIGURE IN THE ROYAL REGATTA.

A Tack Shoreward to Take the Other Yachts' Wind Proved a Failure and Mr. Carroll's Boat Trailed Behind the Satanita, Valkyrie, and Calluna—Navahoe's Heeling Excites Much Comment—Iverna Beats the Emperor of Germany's Meteor.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore, took place to-day. The race for yachts of any rig exceeding forty rating was contested by Mr. A. D. Clarke's Satanita, Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, Mr. P. Donaldson's Calluna, and Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe. The course was the same as that sailed over yesterday in the race for the Town Prize—that is, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, to and around the Warner Lightship and return. The course was covered twice, making the distance sailed fifty miles.

A light southwest wind was blowing and occasionally it rained. The Navahoe's mainsail that was split yesterday, necessitating her withdrawal from the race for the Town Prize, was repaired and bent on last night, and, to all appearances, is as good as new.

The starting gun was fired at 10 o'clock, and the yachts crossed the line as follows:

Name.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Calluna	10	00	35
Satanita	10	00	50
Valkyrie	10	01	00
Navahoe	10	01	40

Though the Navahoe got the best position she cut a poor figure. She tacked shoreward with the apparent intention of taking the other yachts' wind, but the attempt failed.

The first round was finished as follows:

Name.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Satanita	12	25	44
Valkyrie	12	26	05
Calluna	12	28	00
Navahoe	12	29	35

The time at which the yachts finished was as follows:

Name.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Satanita	2	31	36
Valkyrie	2	33	45
Calluna	2	35	56
Navahoe	2	38	10

Deducting the 2 minutes and 5 seconds allowed the Valkyrie by the Satanita, the latter won the race by four seconds.

Before the first round was finished, the wind, which had been gradually increasing in strength, was blowing hard and was accompanied by heavy rain squalls. The Navahoe made two tacks under the land, while the other yachts made only one. This sailing put her further behind than she probably would have been had she made a single tack. The Satanita and Valkyrie kept close in each other's company throughout the race.

A private race between the Meteor and Iverna was won by the latter. They finished as below:

Name.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Iverna	3	13	15
Meteor	3	14	15

The performance of the Navahoe to-day was a source of amazement to yachtsmen and to the other spectators who saw how she acted under the heavy wind. At times her canvas seemed to be lying almost flat on the water, yet she righted herself with ease. Her terrific heeling is a subject of much conversation in yachting circles.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, says:

"The Navahoe's behavior during the week certainly supports British yatchtsmen in the opinion that the centreboard yacht as developed by American designers is only fit for fine weather. There was nothing the matter with the Navahoe except that she could not steer, was Mr. Carroll's good-humored comment on Thursday.

"Nothing need be added. Every yachtsman will sympathize with the popular and plucky owner of the Navahoe. But, putting aside personal considerations, it is only human that we should feel grim satisfaction that British ideas as to what a yacht ought to be have been vindicated. At the same time it is fair to admit that we learn a great deal from the Americans.

"The Britannia, the Valkyrie, and the Satanita would not be what they are but for that teaching.

"We must not suppose that the Navahoe is necessarily the best of the boats built to defend the America's Cup, or that none of them surpassed her in stanchness. Englishmen may note with alarm that the yacht Jubilee is stated to attain 14 knots. If this is true the Valkyrie might well shrink from an encounter with her."

THE JUBILEE WILL PROBABLY RACE.

Gen. Paine Has Not Entered Her in the Trial Races, but Is Likely To.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—When asked to-day as to the truth of the rumor from New-York that the Jubilee would not be entered in the trial races, Gen. Paine said he had nothing to say further than that he did not think that the entries for the trial races closed at any particular date. He has not forwarded to the Cup Committee the entry of his boat, and his intentions in the matter can only be judged by what he said in announcing his intention to build. He then said:

"I shall use the boat for my own cruising during July and August, and then, if she should prove fast enough to stand a chance in the trial races, I shall turn her over to John and let him have charge."

From this it would seem that Gen. Paine will not enter the boat until he finds by the earlier racing how she stands with the others of the fleet. Apparently he sees nothing compelling him to have entered her by Aug. 1, and so will carry out his original intention. As to the Jubilee being a failure, and Gen. Paine being convinced of that fact, it is certain that in a long talk with THE TIMES's correspondent on the day she was hauled out, he spoke of his pleasure at the many qualities she had developed in her trial spins. If he thinks she is a failure simply from an indecisive trial or two with the Pilgrim, he must have changed his mind within a day or two.

In the opinion of those who have watched the performances of the boat under sail, she is far from being a failure, and has shown exceptionally good speed. It is safe to say that Gen. Paine will try her alongside the other boats and that she will stay in the racing until she finds the place to which her speed entitles her.

The Jubilee will come off the railway Saturday afternoon and will sail for Newport Monday. On board as guests will be Mr. George H. Richards, Mr. Joseph S. Fay, and Dr. John Bryant. Capt. Burr said to-day that he thought a fair bottom could be obtained on the boat and that she would be in fair shape for the races.

The work of painting the bottom of the Pilgrim was completed to-day in the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The yacht will come out of the dock about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, and will at once be taken in tow for Vineyard Haven. From that point she will sail for Newport and wait there the arrival of the New-York Yacht Club squadron.

Speaking of the rumor that the Jubilee is a failure and that Gen. Paine is not going to enter in the trial races, ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the Cup Committee, said: "The story, I think, was manufactured out of fustian, and the material used was worthless and rotten. I don't think from the way the Jubilee has been sailing that she is a failure, and if she was a failure the General would not be spending money on her now to fit her for the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club. The fact that the Jubilee has not been entered for the trial races yet makes no difference. Her entry can be made at any time.

"It is my opinion that the Jubilee will be present and sail in the Summer cruises, and that if her owner finds her to go as well as he and everybody else expect her to, she will enter the trial races on Sept. 7. If he does not think it worth while to enter, why of course he will not."

Jintzy Beats the Twilight.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Frederick Oakes's Jintzy won to-day the first of the three races with Herman Duryea's Twilight. The race was over a ten-mile course to windward and back, and the stakes in each are $150 a side. The wind to-day was fresh from the east, and the yachts carried all sail and big crews. The course lay from Sandy Hook dock to Point Comfort. This is a five-mile stretch, and on the return to Sandy Hook the skippers had plenty of windward work. The Jintzy won, her time being about 4 hours. She beat the Twilight less than 3 minutes.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday the remaining races are to be decided.

Emperor William Wants a Faster Yacht.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, which sprung her mast yesterday, is still at the dock in Southampton, awaiting a new mast. It is thought that the new spar will be shipped in time to enable her to take part in the race to-morrow.

Emperor William yesterday asked C. L. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie and Britannia, whether he would undertake to build a yacht faster than any now afloat. What Mr. Watson replied is not stated.

There is a rumor current that a match is being arranged between the Valkyrie and the Navahoe.

Yachting Odds and Ends.

—Mr. George E. Gartland is managing the big regatta of the New-York Yacht Racing Association to be sailed on Labor Day. The official announcement of the regatta will be issued next week.

—Gov. Russell of Massachusetts will be the guest of Mr. Bayard Thayer on the schooner Constellation during the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.

—Yachts that have not been out for several seasons will be seen on the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.

—Mr. B. F. Sutton's schooner yacht Loyal will be launched from Abraham's ways at Cold Spring Harbor to-day.

—The Colonia will be launched from Downing & Lawrence's ways on Monday morning and towed to Glen Cove.

—The aquatic sports of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club will be held this afternoon at Larchmont.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 4.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Vision, Mr. Clarence McKim; Aida, Mr. William P. Douglass; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Fra Diavolo, Mr. E. S. Stokes; Empress, Mr. F. A. Schermerhorn; Clara, Mr. Charles Kellogg; Wonda, Mr. James Stillman; Uncnowa, O. B. Jennings estate; Reposo, Mr. B. B. McGregor; Fedalma, Mr. Edward M. Brown; Isolene, Mr. John H. Flagler, and Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew. Schooner yacht Agnes, Mr. J. Norton Winslow; yawl Nonpareille, Mr. H. A. Sandersen.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Tioga, Mr. S. L. Husted, Jr.; cutter yacht Bedouin, Mr. Charles W. Wetmore.

Passed West—Steam yachts Oneida, Mr. E. C. Benedict; May, Commodore E. D. Morgan; Sappho, Mr. J. H. Alexandre. Schooner yachts Lady Evelyn, Mr. A. E. Tower, and Intrepid, Mr. Thomas L. Watt. Cutter yacht Katrina, Mr. George Work.

Schooner yacht Montauk, Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard, from New-London, came to anchor here. Schooner yacht Coronet, Mr. John D. Wing, from the eastward, came to anchor in Little Neck Bay, L. I. Schooner yacht Shamrock, Mr. Willard P. Ward, was launched from the yard of John P. Hawkins and proceeded east.

The Morgan-Iselin cup defender, Vigilant, left here this afternoon, in tow, for her anchorage at New-Rochelle.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 4.—Arrived—Schooner yachts Cavalier, New-York, cruising; Constellation, New-York, bound west; Mayflower, Boston, bound west; sloops Wayward and Viking, New-York.

Passed West—Schooner yacht Alcæa, New-York. Sailed—Schooners Constellation, Mayflower, and sloop Wayward.

Sloops Corsair and Volusia are at anchor here. Schooner Volunteer, Boston, and Auxiliary and Wild Duck, Boston, have sailed for Glen Cove.

ROBERT JACOBS'S NEW YACHT.

A Twenty-five Footer That Is Expected to be a Hummer.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Since last February there has been under construction, at the foot of Haydock Street, a sailing yacht for racing that experts say will make the skippers of Long Island Sound open their eyes. Charles Desmond has been building this boat for Mr. Robert Jacobs of Matinnicock, L. I., who is a member of the Larchmont and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

The new boat has just been launched and is named Harrietta. She is a centreboard and fin-keel craft. Her lines are very pretty and, in general appearance she resembles the famous Gloriana. She will carry four sails, mainsail, jib, balloon jib, and spinnaker, and will spread 62 square feet of canvas.

She is well built of cedar, with ribs of Jersey oak, and in every respect she is a well-made boat. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 36 feet 6 inches; on water line, 25 feet; beam, 8 feet 4 inches; draught, 5 feet 4 inches.

POOR STARTING AT BRIGHTON.

McLaughlin Makes a Bad Mess in Getting Off the Horses in the Second Race.

During the Brighton Beach meeting "Jimmie" McLaughlin has made such a miserable failure in starting that many patrons of the track have come to the conclusion that he is better fitted to start trolley cars than race horses. The climax was capped in the second race yesterday. A field of eight, two of which fell before the others were in motion, were sent away from the post. A break was made, and the six who were still on their legs went off at top speed. Neither the signal nor timing flags were seen to drop, and Judge Wheeler rang the bell vigorously for the horses to return to the post. No attention was paid to the bell, and the horses finished, with Eleanora B. in front.

Judge Wheeler refused to dismount the horses and ordered them back to the post, but a messenger from McLaughlin announced that he had dropped his flag and that whether or not his assistants had followed his example, the start was a go. In all cases where the question of a start is in doubt the word of the starter is final, so after McLaughlin had stated that black was white, Judge Wheeler had to call it white and award the race to Eleanora B.

After the last race the manager of the betting ring, Charles Primrose, was presented with a seven-hundred-dollar stud by the employes at the track.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22¼.

Westchester, 107 pounds, (Clerico,) won by four lengths; Remorse, 104, (N. Hill,) second, by half a length; Double Cross, 101, (E. Tribe,) third. Inovation, 96; Lorimer, 101; Roonette, 96, and Laughing Water, 96, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Westchester, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Remorse, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Double Cross, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 5 to 2; Innovation, 9 to 2; Lorimer, 20 to 1; Roonette, 15 to 1; Laughing Water, 20 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Time—0:51.

Eleanora B., 98 pounds, (J. Lambley,) won by two lengths; Calera filly, 96, (Brooks,) second; Prosper, Jr., 108, (H. Jones,) third. Fawn filly, 98; Chamunka, 98; Cora C., 101½, and Jim Corbett, 103, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Eleanora B., 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Calera filly, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Prosper, Jr., 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Fawn filly, 20 to 1; Chamunka, 3 to 1; Cora C., 30 to 1; Jim Corbett, 50 to 1. Lady May, 105, (P. Rogers,) 6 to 1, and Bozeman, 106, (Fordham,) 50 to 1, fell at the start and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Time—0:51½.

Fiction, 98 pounds, (Donohue,) won by two lengths; Lento, 106, (Bergen,) second, by a length; Dare Devil, 102, (C. Reilly,) third. She filly, 98; Romeo, 103; Arabi Pasha, 105, and Williston, 102, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Fiction, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2; Lento, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2; Dare Devil, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; She filly, 3 to 1; Romeo, 20 to 1; Arabi Pasha, 6 to 1; Williston, 20 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

Gold Dollar, 90 pounds, (J. Lambley,) won by two lengths; Adair, 90, (McDonald,) second, by three lengths; Sir Richard, 90, (Brooks,) third. Mabel Glenn, 102, also ran.

Betting.—Against Gold Dollar, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5; Adair, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3; Sir Richard, 20 to 1; Mabel Glenn, 2 to 1.

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs. Time—1:29¾.

Alcalde, 98 pounds, (J. Lambley,) won by half a length; Bess McDuff, 91, (Brooks,) second by two lengths; Firefly, 89, (Donohue,) third. Laurel, 97½; Ada Blue, 93, and Alonzo, 102, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Alcalde, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2; Bess McDuff, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, and Firefly, 3 to 1, even money, and 2 to 5; Laurel, 10 to 1; Ada Blue, 20 to 1; Alonzo, 6 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

White Rose, 117 pounds, (Walker,) won by ten lengths; Canvass, 119, (J. Weber,) second by three lengths; Entrée, 122, (Yetter,) third. English Lady, 117; Fair Play, 122; Morrissey, 119; Alarmer, 119; Bill D., 119; Home Run, 122; Hazel, 117, and Henlopen gelding, 119, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against White Rose, even money and 1 to 3; Canvass, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5; Entrée, 3 to 1, even money, and 2 to 5; English Lady, 5 to 1; Morrissey, 8 to 1; Alarmer, 80 to 1; Bill D., 20 to 1; Home Run, 20 to 1; Hazel, 20 to 1; Henlopen gelding, 40 to 1.

The Card for To-Day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Blue Blood, 109 pounds; Bon Voyage and Austrailtz, 107 each; Coal Mine, 104; Hazel, 102; Gloriana, 96; Hannibel, Spendoline, and Honest Tom, 95 each; Macaulay, 92; Bayberry, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ananias, Josie, and Clarus, 103 pounds each; George Dixon and Powhatan, 98 each; Mamie R., 97; War Lord and Gertie, 95 each; Violetta and Fawn filly, 93 each; Eliza Ann, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Relay colt, Upstart, Hay Tay, Willie McAuliffe, Unicorn, Pincess, and Comprador, 100 pounds each; Speedaway and King Kelly, 97 each; Pink H., Florence Bell, Third Cousin filly, Reply filly, and Queen of Hearts, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Blitzen, 108 pounds; Eclipse, 104; Lizzie, 103; Eagle Bird, 102; Lou Rhett, 99; Clement, 93; Bess McDuff, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Mordotte, 110 pounds; Dickerson, 108; Barefoot, 107; Emblem, 106; Faithful, 101; Ada Blue and Lindsay, 100 each; Hiram, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, over the short course. Hiawasse, 150 pounds; The Duffer, 141; Lijero, 129; St. John, 126; Clamor, 108.

Good Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The weather here to-day was hazy and warm, but this did not deter a fair-sized crowd from attending the races. The fields were large, the racing good, and the track fast.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Gascon, 100 pounds, (A. Clayton,) even money, won; Liselg, 95, (Blake,) 6 to 1, second; Melanie, 95, (H. Taylor,) 6 to 1, third. Boyd Pantiland, Oaklawn, Cheddar, Rey del Mar, White Wings, Promenade, Miss Dixie, High C, Confidence and Jilt also ran. Time—1:14½.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Hypatia, 103 pounds, (McDermott,) 8 to 1, won; Faustina colt, 103, (R. Harris,) 9 to 5, second; Come Home, 106, (F. Doane,) 12 to 1, third. Marble Post, Hampton, Lesbia colt, McDonald, Progress, Las Vegas, Minnie Brown filly, Miss Annie, Ondina, Rebecca Rowett filly, and Speedwell also ran. Time—1:03½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a half. Philora, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Ocean H., 82, (A. Clayton,) 10 to 1, second; Jugurtha, 108, (Morris,) 8 to 1, third. Alfonsina, Marie K., St. Luke, Gettysburg, Acclaim, Lotion, Mirage, and Max also ran. Time—2:36½.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Polydora, 97 pounds, (Blake,) 4 to 1, won; Kirsch, 102, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, second; Tom Karl, 102, (Kunz,) 12 to 1, third. Helen N., G. W. Cook, Fan King, Tactician, Tammany Hall, Luray, Salisbury, and Maid of Screen also ran. Time—1:08¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Charade, 105 pounds, (Blake,) 2 to 5, won; Versatile, 105, (Noble,) 12 to 1, second; Logan, 105, (Shields,) 7 to 1, third. Prince Deceiver, Rico, Lockport, Dagmar, and Grandee, also ran. Time—1:27¾.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Charade, 122 pounds; Saragossa, 115; Lockport, 107; Mask and Floodgate, 105 each; Lockspur, 100; Salisbury, 92; Lizzie McDuff, 87; Panitzen, 85; George Beck, 78; Miss Lilly and Lucasta, 75 each; Major Joe, 109.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; handicap. Galindo, 117 pounds; Strathmeath, 116; Prince of Darkness, 112; Lacalonia, 109; Copyright, 107; Equity, 104; Prince Deceiver and Falero, 103 each; Bel Demonio, 102; Forerunner, 95; Saragossa, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Hurricane Selling Stakes. Five furlongs. Miss Thomas filly, 103 pounds; Why Not, 101; Pirate King and Faustina colt, 100 each; Little Mat, 97; Connors, 96; Edith and Tarrock, 90 each; Ellen H., 87.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Tom Flynn and Neckbarren, 103 pounds each; Rey Del Mar, 107; McCormick and Upman, 105 each; Mohican and Void, 102 each; False Ahrens, 103; Jacobin, Tactician, and Panhandle, 99 each; Tigress, 93; Leonardo, 92; Mary S., 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Kensington Hotel Stakes. Short steeplechase course. My Fellow and St. Luke, 147 pounds each; Return and Cancan, 142 each; Ballarat, 132; Oakwood, 123.

Results at Monmouth Park.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Derfargilla, 108 pounds, (Sims,) even, won; Tormenter, 132, (Overton,) 8 to 1, second; Sirocco, 132, (Doggett,) 7 to 5, third. Quiver and Milan also ran. Time—1:04.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Ballance, 102 pounds, (Sloane,) 11 to 5, won; Grace Brown, 97, (Benjamin,) 15 to 1, second; Minnehaha, 107, (Penn,) 15 to 1, third. Old Dominion, Lifeboat, and Jack Lovell also ran. Time—1:16½.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Will Fonso, 112 pounds, (Taral,) 7 to 10, won; Rama, 100, (Davis,) 8 to 1, second; Equation, 100, (Penn,) 8 to 1, third. Galloping King, Booze, and Cunarder also ran. Time—1:05.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Banquet, 126 pounds, (Taral,) 1 to 7, won; Marigold, 90, (Reiff,) 5 to 1, second. Time—1:59.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Dolly Varden, 111½ pounds, (Taral,) 13 to 5, won; Innocent, 110, (Fox,) 10 to 1, second; Mamie B. filly, 110, (Midgely,) 13 to 5, third. Parasang, Micmac Queen, and Bessie D. also ran. Time—1:12¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sir Matthew, 112 pounds, (Midgely,) 5 to 2, won; Kingston, 110, (Taral,) 3 to 5, second; Madrid, 107, (Sims,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:30¼.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Loantaka, 126 pounds; Prince George, 123; Wah Jim, 123; Quiver, 114; Beansey, 112; Key West, 111; Top Gallant, 110; Sonora and Uncle Jess, 108 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Raceland, 121 pounds; Ramapo, 111; Wildwood, 108; Mary Stone, 105; Centella, 103; Charmion, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Select Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Declare, Hornpipe, and Dobbins, 118 pounds each; Dorian, Prig, and Senator Grady, 113 each; Factotum, 110; Henry of Navarre, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Delaware Handicap. One and a quarter miles. Mars, 114 pounds; Pickpocket, 112; Picknicker, 109; Carlsbad, 105; Blitzen, 102; The Ironmaster, 95; Nomad, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Crossfire colt, 106 pounds; Queenlike II., 105; Baroness, 102; My Lady, Roland Reed, and Demois, 100 each; Nonsense, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Lady Pulsifer, 106 pounds; Treasure, 100; Wormser and Integrity, 96 each.

WALTER E. WINS A BIG PRIZE.

The Free-for-All at Buffalo Requires Seven Heats to Finish.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—The trotters did not attract as much of a crowd to the Grand Circuit meeting to-day as the pacers brought out on Thursday, this, too, in spite of the fact that the purse of $13,000 is the largest one ever competed for by the open class. Still, there were some 8,000 people present, and they saw a long-drawn, hard fight for the big prize.

From the first Walter E. was the selection, as Directum was not fit to start and none of the others was thought to have the speed and endurance of the bay gelding that scored 2:10 last week at Cleveland. With McHenry behind Walter E., he was heavily backed at odds of 5 to 3 over the other six.

In the first heat, Martha Wilkes at the pole was unable to hold it, and, after Ryland T. had shown in front from the half, Anderson's Nightingale came so fast that the usually game trotter gave it up and the black mare got home first in 2:10½, with Walter E. two lengths back. The odds remained the same on Walter E., but a break when he was closing on Ryland T. gave the latter the second heat in 2:12¾.

Alix, much out of condition, had only saved her distance the first time by a great burst from the half, and this time finished behind the flag. Anderson's Nightingale was also in trouble, and grew dangerous from her wild breaks after the first heat.

The third heat saw Ryland T. in the lead from start to finish, but when Martha Wilkes rushed up on the outside the judges placed her first, though from the spectators' side Ryland T. was a neck ahead. This close and unsatisfactory decision cost Ryland T. the race, for Walter E. got squared away in the fourth heat, outfinished the other bay gelding, and won the fifth heat as easily. With Anderson's Nightingale distanced in the fifth mile, only three were left to continue the tiresome struggle.

Walter E. made two breaks in the sixth heat and Martha Wilkes could only make Ryland T. go in 2:18½. If the latter had got his rights, the victory would have been his, but he was unable to shake Walter E. off in the seventh heat, which the trotter from Kansas City captured and ended the race in 2:17¼. Scott McCoy, who drove Ryland T., had the sympathy of the crowd, and he did not hesitate to say that the judges were partial to Doble.

Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Ontonian, b. s., by Shadeland Onward-Angeline, by Chester Chief, (Starr)........1 1 1
Steel Prince, br. s., (Neil)........2 2 3
Boone Wilson, g. s., (Walker)........3 3 2
Ada, blk. m., (Bogash)........dis.
Time—2:11½; 2:11½; 2:14.

Free-for-All Trotting.—Purse $13,000.

Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino-Old Morgan, by Son of Wagner, (McHenry)........2 2 3 1 1 3 1
Ryland T., b. g., by Ledger, Jr., (McCoy)........3 1 2 6 2 1 2
Martha Wilkes, b. m., by Alcyone, (Doble)........7 3 1 2 4 2 3
Nightingale, ch. m., (Geers)........4 5 5 3 3 4 0
Greenleaf, b. g., (Shuler)........6 4 6 5 5 5 0
Nightingale, blk. m., (Pickett)........1 6 4 4 dist.
Alix, b. m., (Jones)........5 dist.
Time—2:10½; 2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:14; 2:18½; 2:17¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Margrave, ro. c., by Baron Wilkes-Spanish Maiden, by Happy Medium, (Dickerson)........1 1 1
Oro Wilkes, bk. c., (Goldsmith)........2 3 2
Zenobia, b. f., (McDonald)........3 2 3
Time—2:15½; 2:21¾; 2:16½.

The Arab-Estelle Scandal.

From Daily America.

Yesterday's [Thursday] racing was, to say the least of it, galling to any one who has been trying to think that there is little jobbery on the big race courses in the metropolitan area. In one case a decisive move was made, and an ostensible owner of a stable and a jockey will find their occupations gone on all reputable race courses. But was not just as flagrant a case passed over by the officials?

The Passaic Stakes was another case where a little judicial inquiry would have been timely and well received. * * * The last time Arab had been out he ran last all the way to Cactus and Estelle at seven furlongs. Many shrewd critics thought at the time that the old gelding had not been "meant." To the outsider it is easy to allege, but more than difficult to prove, that such and such a horse has been run dishonestly. Officials can naturally avail themselves of a hundred methods of arriving at information about which the outsider is constrained merely to guess. If Arab was entitled to win the race on his previous running, then must the "dope book" be once for all cast aside.

Nor was Arab's improvement the only markedly unpleasant feature of the race. Estelle was ridden by Reiff, and Patrol Judge Fitzgerald thought the boy's tactics sufficiently suspicious—he making no apparent effort—to report him to the judges. Nothing was, however, done, and the race will presumably be numbered among the thousands of turf mysteries.

Trotters and Pacers.

—Congressman Joseph Sibley is very much interested in the success of the Fleetwood meeting. In reply to an invitation from the club to act as one of the judges, Mr. Sibley said he would have officiated although against his usual practice, but for the extra session of Congress. He adds: "I believe you people in New-York have it in your power to do more for the American trotter than those of any other section in the world. Your duty lies in the direction of making the trotting horse and trotting sport fashionable. Nothing will do more in that direction than good work in the judges' stand and strict compliance with trotting laws."

—Bellini, the black stallion with whom John Turner won in straight heats on Tuesday at Buffalo, cutting down a hot favorite in the speedy Liva, was bred and is owned by W. B. Dickerman of New-York. Bellini's sire, Artillery, 2:21½, a son of old Hambletonian, out of a Star mare, was also at one time owned and driven in this city.

—All J. B. Duke's horses have left Fleetwood for Raritan, N. J., where Mr. Duke has recently bought a stock farm. W. H. McCarthy goes with the stock, and will in future train there exclusively. The black stallion Pilgrim, (3,) 2:20¾, by Acolyte, 2:21, will stand at the head of this new breeding venture.

—Gossip, Jr., is still in the game. The old pacer has had twelve years of hard campaigning, but is still good enough to train and will start next week in the 2:14 pace at Mystic Park. Another old-timer that comes up again is Shipman, by Kentucky Prince. He is in the 2:24 trot at Mystic.

—President McMillan of the New-York Driving Club says that if the gate receipts are good at Fleetwood during the six days' racing the club will consider the advisability of running the meeting two or three days longer than advertised, putting up good purses for overweight events.

—The report that H. C. Jewett would retire from the breeding business is incorrect. Mr. Jewett says he ordered home one of his stables, which will be weeded out, consolidated with the second string, and they will then make a campaign through the Fall circuits.

—A. J. Welch of Hartford has offered the Driving Club $3,000 for the booking privilege at Fleetwood's Grand Circuit meeting. If this is accepted "Andy" will have six books open on the heats, and others on the result of each race.

—Sea King, the champion pony trotter, goes to England this Fall. Sea King is by Melbourne King, son of Hamlin's Mambrino King. He stands 13 hands 3 inches, and has a record of 2:18.

—The Fleetwood Executive Committee have issued a large colored poster, showing a plan of the driving park and all the approaches by road and rail.

—Fred Gerken has a three-year-old filly by Nutbourne that is showing quarters below 40 seconds.

Shamrocks Win at Lacrosse.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Canada's two strongest lacrosse teams, the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Torontos of Toronto, met at the South Side Ball Park yesterday afternoon in a contest for a five-hundred-dollar silver trophy. The match resulted in an easy victory for the Shamrocks, who captured five out of six games.

Winners at Sorrento.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 4.—The finals in both singles and doubles in the lawn tennis tournament were decided to-day in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. R. D. Wrenn of Harvard defeated Malcolm Chace of Brown in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. First honors in doubles were easily won by J. F. Talmage, Jr., of Yale and Clarence R. Budlong of Providence, who succeeded in downing their rivals, J. A. Parker and J. A. Garland, three straights, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

Tennis Games To-Day.

—This afternoon tennis players will be busy on Staten Island, Bay Ridge, and Jersey City Heights. At Livingston, S. I., the local cricket club will continue its club handicap tournament. In the men's doubles the contest is narrowed down to the following teams: E. Wemple and W. Williams, (fifteen,) Fearn and Tompkins, (fifteen,) Cater and Maxwell, (scratch,) Brown and Schermerhorn, (half fifteen,) Carroll and Jenks, (scratch,) Delafield and Pomroy, (15.2,) Anderson and Cumnock, (scratch,) Schrymgour and McGan, (15.2,) and Lawrence and Von Bermuth, (fifteen.) In the singles there are seven men still undefeated: Jones Brown, (two-quarter fifteen,) Perry Trafford, (15.1,) C. W. Pierson, (scratch,) K. S. Walker, (two-quarter fifteen,) L. L. De Bost, (15.1,) H. A. Pomroy, (15.2,) and J. A. Jones, (two-quarter fifteen.)

—On the Bay Ridge courts the Crescent Athletic Club will endeavor to finish its Summer handicap tournament. In the singles the three class winners—W. G. Parker, S. Joyce, and Charles Adams—will play off for the prizes, the first-class man giving the second-class man a handicap of half thirty and owe fifteen, and the third-class man thirty and owe fifteen. The second-class winner will give the third-class winner fifteen and owe fifteen. In the doubles Carroll J. Post, Jr., and F. J. Phillips, the winners of Class 1, will meet the winners of the second class, Post and Phillips, giving the latter fifteen and owe fifteen.

—The Jersey City Tennis Club will finish the final round of its club tournament. C. Harmstad (five) and A. J. Post (minus seven) will be the rival players.

Larned Is the Long Island Champion.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 4.—The Long Island championship changed hands this morning, and W. A. Larned is now the proud possessor of the title, vice Edward L. Hall, defeated. Larned's match of to-day took four sets to decide the victory, the same number he played with Hobart yesterday. A great crowd witnessed the contest, and saw what proved to be exceptionally clever tennis. Hall started in with a spurt of brilliant play, winning game after game on quick and accurate net work. He took the first set, 6—2.

The second set found the Cornell man steadily pegging away, with his opponent apparently tired. It was close play, and every point was stubbornly fought. Larned won, 6—3, and, playing strongly, won the third set also at 6—4. Larned now ran to the net on every opportunity, while his opponent seemed too tired to attempt the same tactics, and the fourth set went the way of the other two at 6—0.

The scores:

Men's Singles.—*Final Round*—For the Championship of Long Island—W. A. Larned, challenger, defeated Edward L. Hall, holder, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

Consolation Matches.—*Final Round*—Valentine G. Hall beat Howard A. Colby, 8—6, 6—2.

Greenwich Wheelmen Housewarming.

The Greenwich Wheelmen gave a housewarming Thursday evening in its new clubhouse at 509 Hudson Street, which was attended by more than 300 of its friends and neighbors. An interesting musical and literary programme was given, consisting of banjo playing by the Empire City Quartette, cornet solos by John Mackay, humorous selections by "Josh" Daly, violin solos by Prof. Harris Cox, musical specialties by Gilmore brothers and the Silver Glee Club, songs by Bern brothers, A. T. Tierney, William Kramer, J. Merrill, and Adolph Michaud, and recitations by Tiddlewinks, the boy wonder. The cornet playing of John Mackay of the Lafayette Wheelmen was one of the features of the evening.

The Reception Committee was Nelson McIntyre, Chairman; G. De Shay, W. H. Gardner, William Seissman, and Adolph Michaud. Among those present were Charles Granger, Charles Ertz, John Scott, Chester Bahan, John Lohman, and Joseph Judd of the Riverside Wheelmen; Capt. John Beam, Harry Pope, W. L. Miller, Louis Moos, John Mackay, E. Snyder, William Black, William Dominick, John Marsh, Will Lester, Walter Beam, and Raymond Bernett of the Lafayette Wheelmen; Capt. John Korzendorfer, Will Link, William Hope, Milton Van Zile, William Holland, E. Cook, George Burchell, Charles Chase, Frank Albert, and Charles Ashley of the Amsterdam Wheelmen; William Carlough, Edward Moore, John McKnight, and Charles Beekman of the Irvington Wheelmen of Irvington, N. J.

To Mexico on a Wheel.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 4.—Elmer Grove, a photographer, who left Minneapolis, Minn., June 28, on a bicycle trip to the Mexican border and return, has arrived here. The pedometer on his wheel registered 1,700 miles. He lay over fifteen days while on his journey. He is making the trip for recreation and health.

Among the Local Wheelmen.

—A flourishing down-town wheeling organization is the Liberty Cycle Club of 124 Second Avenue. Although organized last May it already has forty members and is growing fast. The officers are as follows: President—D. Ross Barry; Vice President—J. Lurie; Secretary, John M. Hackett; Treasurer—L. Lewy; Captain—Charles Heider. Among the active members is H. R. Steenson, who is racing under its colors, though also a member of the Riverside Wheelmen.

—At the joint run of the Lafayette and Greenwich Wheelmen to Bensonhurst, L. I., Wednesday evening twenty-two men from the former club and eighteen from the latter were present. The run to Bensonhurst was made without accident, and the evening was spent with dancing and other amusements at Ulmer Park. The return run was made by moonlight.

—Liberty Cycle Club hold regular club runs every Sunday and also every Wednesday evening. Last Wednesday evening it had a run to South Beach and fourteen men took part under the command of Capt. Heider. Next Sunday their regular run will be to Yonkers, starting from the clubhouse at 124 Second Avenue at 9 A. M.

—The Sunday club runs of the Gramercy Wheelmen are very popular with the members and the number of men that usually turn out would do credit to many clubs with a much greater membership. Last Sunday's run was to Tarrytown and twenty-seven men took part under the command of Lieut. A. Strehan.

—E. H. Naething and H. A. Nobbs of the St. George Athletic Club left last Monday on a wheeling trip to Niagara Falls and return. They will ride up the east bank of the Hudson as far as Albany and from there they will follow the line of the Erie Canal. They expect to be gone two weeks.

—The Liberty Cycle Club will hold its club championship race during the latter part of this month, the time and place not yet having been selected. The track events will be as follows: One-fourth mile, one-half mile, and one mile. There will also be a fifteen-mile road race.

—The St. George Athletic Club cyclers have discontinued their regular Sunday runs during this month on account of their coming games at Weehawken, which are attracting their entire attention. A regular schedule will be prepared for September.

—Capt. F. W. Rublen and Lieut. F. H. Meyers of the cycling section of the St. George Athletic Club will start on Aug. 12 for the Catskills where they will spend a week in wheeling among the mountains.

—Gramercy Wheelmen hold city runs every Tuesday and Friday evenings. They will have a parade some evening during the latter part of this month, in which neighboring clubs will be invited to join.

—The Cycling Section of the St. George Athletic Club will go to Montclair next Wednesday evening to take part in the lantern parade of the Montclair Wheelmen. About thirty men will turn out.

—The Cycling Section of the St. George Athletic Club had a pleasant run to Port Chester last Sunday, in which fourteen men participated under the leadership of Capt. F. W. Rublen.

—The racing team of the Liberty Cycle Club, which is composed of H. R. Steinson, John Hazleton, John Lurie, and Leonard Pauli, is training for the Fall race meets.

—The Gramercy Wheelmen are now domiciled in a large and commodious hall at 23 St. Mark's Place. They were organized in 1892 and have sixty members.

Bicycle Road Runs To-morrow.

—Amsterdam Wheelmen to Silver Lake, S. I. Start from clubhouse at Eighth Avenue, corner of Twelfth Street, at 9 A. M.

—New-York Tourist Wheelmen to William's Bridge. Start 9 A. M., from corner Eighth Avenue and Boulevard.

—Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps Wheelmen to South Beach, S. I. Start from clubhouse, 240 West Fourteenth Street.

—Long Island Wheelmen to Long Branch, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

—Harlem Wheelmen to Morristown, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 333 Lenox Avenue, at 7:45 A. M.

—Bedford Wheelmen to Dover, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 129 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

—Gramercy Wheelmen to Somerville, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 9 A. M.

—John Kress Wheelmen to Coney Island. Start from clubhouse, 434 East Fifty-eighth Street.

—Greenwich Wheelmen to Paterson, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 509 Hudson Street, 9 A. M.

—Columbia Cyclers to Orange. Start from corner Eighth Avenue and Boulevard at 11 A. M.

—Liberty Wheelmen to Yonkers. Start from clubhouse, 124 Second Avenue, at 9 A. M.

—Acorn Bicycle Club to Coney Island. Start from clubhouse, 95 Delancey Street.

—East Orange Cyclers to St. Cloud and Chatham. Start 9:30 A. M.

News of the Cricketers.

—Neither the New-Jersey Athletic Club nor the Manhattan Cricket Club has championship games arranged for to-day, but the meeting of the Morris Park team and the Brooklyns at Prospect Park and the Staten Island Cricket Club with Newark should produce good games. In the second section of the league the New-York and Victoria Clubs will have an interesting battle, by which the former expects to wrest the lead from the Victoria. The Harlems play at Central Park, where they should gain a victory over the St. George Athletic Club. At West New-Brighton the Staten Island Athletic Club plays the South Brooklyns, and at Prospect Park the Manhattans play the Kings County St. George. The New-Jersey Athletic Club plays two games at Bergen Point, where its first team meets the Albions and the second plays the St. George Athletic Club's second.

—Next week will be a busy one for the local cricketers, several mid-week games being arranged. On Monday the team of the steamship Germanic will play the Morris Park Veterans; on Tuesday the veterans of the Staten Island Cricket Club and the New-Jersey Athletic Club will play at Livingston; on Wednesday the Staten Island Athletic men will play their first game with the best team of the cricket club, and on Thursday the New-Jersey second team meets the Staten Island second at Bergen Point.

—Although New-York can boast of only two "centuries" this season, in Philadelphia, Chicago, and even on the Pacific coast, the list this year is a large and ever-increasing one. The latest addition is the record-breaking innings of E. Hood, who scored 152 for Alameda against Pacific at San Francisco July 16. This now stands as the highest score ever made in a match on the Pacific coast, the previous best being R. B. Hogues, 141, not out, made in September, 1891.

—T. G. Clarke, C. H. Ellis, A. S. Dunant, J. Moran, G. C. Yeo, C. T. Toddings, W. B. Seale, G. H. Dunant, A. A. Bourne, W. S. Bourne, and W. M. Bourne are all West Indian cricketers. The list forms a pretty good eleven.

—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by players who have to go to Newark for matches, the ground being in very bad condition.

—T. J. O'Reilly is doing excellent work with the willow this season, and he is batting better now than he has done for a long time.

—E. M. Cregar, playing at Philadelphia July 15, had the satisfaction of placing another century to his credit by scoring 125.

—The Paterson Club is doing everything to encourage the juniors, who diligently practice every day.

Minnesotas Gather in the Prizes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 4.—It was the Minnesota Club day at the Mississippi Valley regatta at Lake Minnetonka yesterday, and that club captured every event in which it started. The water was smooth as glass when the first race was called. The first two events were walkaways for the victors. In the junior singles, Vanschaack of the Delawares led at the turn, but from there Brown spurted all the way home, winning by a handsome margin, a length ahead of McDonald.

The junior doubles was the prettiest race of the day. The Minnesotas won because they steered perfectly, while the Lurlines wandered all over the lake. The Westerns were a good third, with the Catlins right after them.

A MAN WHO TRIED TRAINING

INTENTIONS WERE GOOD BUT HE COULDN'T STAND THE PACE.

Experience of a Yale Student Who Thought He Would Go In for Athletics—The First Run in the Country Proved Too Much and the Class Crew Lost a Candidate—Exercise in the Gymnasium Under Tutelage of Sophomores—Worse Things Than Being Fat.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 1.—The entrance examinations for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and the other colleges have shown that the freshman class in these respectable institutions of learning will be a very large one, and they have also brought to the attention of the thoughtful the fact that all over the country there are young men who expect to get acquainted with the peculiarities of university life in a month or two. Naturally these ingenuous youths have much curiosity about the strange things which are to happen to them.

Probably the average member of the incoming freshman class of any college in these days feels far better posted about the athletic records and methods of his future Alma Mater than he does about the curriculum. He has scraped through an examination in Greek, Latin, and mathematics, where he could have passed triumphantly any reasonable tests in the theory and practice of the gentle arts of baseball or football. That is the way he feels about it, any way. Whether he is right is another question. Athletics have been brought to a stage of development in the big colleges which is rarely equaled outside of them. The trained athlete is very different from the simple combination of bone and muscle from which he has been developed.

Moreover, the budding member of the class of 1897, who as a spectator of intercollegiate struggles has hugged himself in happy anticipation of the golden time when he could claim a personal share in the glory of a victory, forgets that he has gazed only upon the elect. The champions have been picked men. For every nine that have been chosen there have been more than ninety who have either been rejected or have recognized the uselessness of entering the lists. The coming freshman forgets the ninety.

Once in college, the chances are vastly in favor of his becoming thoroughly cognizant of them. He will probably find there are eighty-nine others.

It may smooth the path of a few score ambitious young men to know the experience of one who has traveled it before them. This is the way he told it to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I had always liked athletics, and when I came to Yale I made up my mind to go in for muscular development. Two or three friends of mine, of the same ripe experience, were of the same way of thinking. We agreed to be athletes.

"The sophomores gave us a good start. A party of them took us over to the old gymnasium the second evening we were in New-Haven and showed us the ropes. They also made us climb them. They taught us how to pull weights, and to sit on the floor and row in air. Then they led us to the basement and let us learn the noble game of tenpins as practiced by them. It was a simple matter. All there was for them to do was to keep as many balls as possible rolling down the alleys at as high speed as possible. Our business was to keep as many pins as we could on the spots. There were three alleys, and the partitions between them were painfully low. Pins flew over them with much uncertainty and great velocity. It was a good game to drive away ennui and sharpen the perceptions.

"The evening didn't hurt us, and it introduced us to the gymnasium. We went there often the first Winter, partly because we liked to try the various machines, and partly because we had very little else to do. By the beginning of Spring, however, or rather by the time when people were beginning to wonder if there would be any end to the Winter, I was the only one of our particular crowd left with any love for personal athletics. The other fellows had made up their minds to take their exercise vicariously. By that time the class nine was hard at work in the cage and out of it, but a certain uncertainty of vision had convinced me that nature had never destined me to be a ball player. The class crew was making rather languid progress, and I decided to try for the boats. My purpose was strengthened by a call from some college oarsmen of repute for more enthusiasm on the part of the freshmen. The next day I announced myself as a candidate.

"The trainer—never mind who he was—looked me over. Then he advised me to give up the idea of becoming an oar.

"'I don't believe you can make it,' he said. 'You haven't got the build.'

"'Better let me try it,' said I. 'It can't hurt my build, can it?'

"'Not in this world,' said he, piously, and I was allowed to join the fellows in training.

"For a week the weather was as bad as it well could be. We worked in the gymnasium—worked so hard that I began to discover by the ache muscles that I had never dreamed of possessing. Then came a day on which at least the sun shone. But there was a nipping breeze out of the north, and in every gutter there was a little ridge of dirty snow. The wind was moist and icy, and altogether it was a good day to sit in one's room and toast a shin or two by the fire.

"'We'll have a run, boys,' said the trainer. Two or three of us, late candidates, were rather short of outdoor training apparel, but somebody offered to make up our deficiencies. I confess I was not pleased with the outfit which fell to my lot. I drew a huge sweater which came almost to my knees and covered me like a rich relative's charity—a long way off. Then there was a pair of ridiculous knickerbockers, which must have belonged to some gone-and-forgotten coxswain. They came very little nearer the knees than the sweater did. Somebody said stockings were a useless luxury, and as I didn't have any I decided they were. The shoes were all right. They were a trifle long, but some sawdust in the toes fixed that.

"'Roads best out Branford way,' said the trainer laconically as we filed out. He started the line of twenty men at a dogtrot. We took side streets as far as possible and he didn't hurry us. In spite of the wind the exercise was sufficient to keep the blood circulating, and by the time we had worked our way out of the city I was feeling much cheered. I had kept up with the procession so far.

"Once clear of the town, though, the pace was quickened. It wasn't 100-yard-dash speed by any means, but when we came to a little hill I began to wonder if it was the old sideache of boyhood coming back. By the time the top was reached I was sure of it.

"I wanted to sit down and think, but there was no shelter within a quarter of a mile. I hated to be left behind, and so I stuck to the procession, or as near to it as I could. Two or three others were dropping back, too, and I wasn't lonely.

"If you've ever been out East Haven way you know that much of the road is level. There was some snow on the ground, but, on the whole, the traveling was pretty good, and we of the rear guard were not discouraged, for every now and then the rest of the party slackened up and took things easily. After a while the sideache lessened, and I got my second wind. Then things went better.

"How far we went along that road I don't know to this day. I do know, though, that finally the crowd wheeled down a lane, and that a realization came upon me that I was dead used up. The same understanding came upon the only companion then left to me. He was a very fat chap, who told me afterward he was training merely to reduce his flesh. He was blowing like a porpoise, a fact made particularly evident by the very tight-fitting sweater he wore. The rest of his costume was as abbreviated as my own.

"'Well!' I gasped.

"'Well!' panted he.

"'We've got to get back some way,' said I.

"'You bet,' said he. He never wasted words, I discovered afterward.

"By this time the wind, which had grown stronger, was beginning to be felt. My knees quaked, and those of my fellows shook in a massive fashion. A hundred yards away was a house—a plain dwelling with smoke driving away from its chimney. Smoke suggested fire and warmth, and, without another word, we both trudged off toward the promised haven. The front of the house was closed up in the New-England fashion, and we went around to the kitchen door. There we knocked and waited, shivering.

"The door opened and a sharp voice asked: 'What do you want?'

"'Only to get warmed,' said I.

"'Go way,' said the voice. 'You're tramps.'

"Then a sharp face showed in the opening and a pair of sharper eyes looked us over.

"'But, Madam, we are freezing,' I cried.

"'The Selectman'll warm you, I dessey,' was all the answer we got, and when the door slammed we heard a bolt jammed into its catch.

"There was nothing to do but to go away, and we went. We ran a little in a feeble fashion until we came to a railroad. Nothing ever looked prettier than those rails. Talk about Italian sunsets. The crossties discounted them. Where there was a railroad there must be a station. And luck seemed to be with us, for almost within stone's throw we saw a wooden building, which looked 'deepo' all over.

"We ran to it with more speed than I had thought we had in us, and, climbing upon the platform, burst into the single waiting room. We saw a big, hot stove and we rushed up to it.

"To tell you the truth, I didn't heed as pretty a chorus of soprano screams as man could ask to hear, but I had cause to remember them, for, in a jiffy, the station master—a tall, lank, and muscular chap—had each of us by an arm.

"'Get out of here!' said he. 'Can't you see that there are ladies present?'

"Now, a training costume is all right if one is educated up to it, but the trouble is that few persons are. Three or four women were glaring at us, and the station master was steering us toward the door.

"'Go and get real pants that come below the knee and you can come in,' he said, as he shoved us out upon the wind-swept platform. In vain we implored and shivered. He was a merciful man, but he was just. There would be a train for the city in half an hour, he said, but until then we would have to shift for ourselves. The best shelter he could suggest was a haystack in a lot across the track. Thither we went, and, crouching on the lee side pulled a lot of the hay over us. I bewailed my fate, but my companion was stoical. 'Cuss it!' was all I could induce him to say.

"If you use plenty of hay you can keep warm in a haystack, I dare say, but I know that we didn't discover the combination. It seemed the end of seven years before the train came along. When it did we made a stiffened rush for the baggage car and a brakeman helped us up the steps. When we reached the city we found a hackman who agreed to drive us to our rooms on the chance of being paid for his trouble.

"Freshman year has its compensations, and I came out of the experience with nothing worse than a week's cold. But I broke training. My course of treatment by a sympathetic roommate with an overwhelming confidence in the sovereign virtues of hot Scotch involved that. Still I didn't regret my backsliding from athletic requirements, and neither apparently did my portly companion regret his equally complete desertion of the dietary standard. The first time I saw him he stopped the progress of a mug of ale to his lips long enough to wink laboriously at me.

"'There are worse things than being fat,' he said."

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

RUSIE'S CLEVER PITCHING.

Only Three Base Hits Gained by the Baltimore Batsmen.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4.—Rusie was quite a pitcher to-day. Three singles was the sum total of Baltimore's batting. Ten hits, with a total of thirteen bases, and a few Oriole errors gave the Giants an easy victory. Ward's error gave Baltimore 2 of its 3 runs. Robinson's throwing to bases was like the weather—very bad. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McGraw, ss	0	0	1	6	1	Stafford, cf	2	3	3	0	0
Kelley, cf	0	0	5	0	1	Ward, 2d	0	2	2	6	1
Shindle, 3b	0	2	2	3	0	Doyle, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Taylor, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Davis, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Treadway, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Connor, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Long, lf	0	0	3	1	0	Milligan, c	1	1	4	1	0
Reitz, 2b	1	0	2	1	0	Burke, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Robinson c	0	1	3	0	2	Fuller, ss	1	1	4	3	0
McMahon, p	1	0	0	0	0	Rusie, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	3	27	11	4	Total	6	10	27	14	1

Baltimore	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 1. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off McMahon, 2; off Rusie, 6. Struck out—By McMahon, 1; by Rusie, 4. Three-base hit—Burke. Two-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—McGraw, Rusie, Milligan. Stolen bases—Stafford, (2,) Doyle, Ward, Burke. Double plays—McGraw and Taylor, Fuller and Connor; Ward, Fuller, and Connor, Fuller and Connor. Hit by pitcher—By Rusie, 1; by McMahon, 1. Wild pitch—McMahon. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Weather bad. Attendance, 1,680.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Washington	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0— 7
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	7—14

Base hits—Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 18. Errors—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Esper and McGuire; Keefe and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT CLEVELAND.

Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cleveland	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	..—7

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Hutchison and Kittridge; Young and Allen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PITTSBURG.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3—5
Pittsburg	1	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	..—9

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Sullivan and Vaughn; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT LOUISVILLE.

St. Louis	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	..—8
Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Louisville, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Gleason and Buckley; Montefee and Weaver. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	*Lost.*	*Per Cent.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Per Cent.*
Boston	56	28	.667	Cincinnati	39	43	.475
Philadel'a	52	31	.627	St. Louis	38	44	.463
Pittsburg	49	34	.590	Baltimore	36	45	.444
Cleveland	45	32	.574	Chicago	34	48	.415
Brooklyn	41	41	.500	Wash'g'n	31	52	.374
New-York	40	43	.482	Louisville	25	47	.347

Baseball Brevities.

—President Soden of the Boston Club received a letter yesterday morning from Manager Selee requesting the authority to negotiate with Bannon, just released by St. Louis. Mr. Selee thinks that Bannon will make a second Duffy with good coaching.

—No game was played in Brooklyn yesterday on account of rain. The players of both the Boston and Brooklyn teams went to Brighton and looked at the races.

—The Xavier Athletic Club will meet the Counsel team on the former's grounds, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, this afternoon.

—John Kelly, a Bridgeport amateur pitcher, is to be tried by the Erie (Penn.) Eastern League team next week. "Dan" Shannon recommended Kelly.

—President Byrne refused the "Well! Well! Well!" man admittance to Eastern Park. President Byrne says that he is a nuisance.

—Stafford was put in centre yesterday and led the team in batting. From indications Stafford plays a strong game away from home.

—The Louisville Club has increased the salary of Catcher Grim and he will do the bulk of the work.

—Capt. Comiskey of Cincinnati will take a team to San Francisco this Winter.

—The Washingtons want Pitcher Ely of the York (Penn.) Club.

—Fifty players have a batting average of .300 or more.

—To-day the New-Yorks will play in Baltimore.

—Boston will play at Eastern Park to-day.

—Dell Darling has retired from baseball.

—The Giants are again in sixth place.

New-York Athletics Beaten.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—The baseball team of the New-York Athletic Club, after scoring victories at Rochester, Syracuse, and Cleveland, suffered defeat in this city to-day. The game looked safe for the visitors when they piled up 3 runs in the eighth inning, but Bowerman's home run in that inning proved a winner. Fowler was too easy for the home batters, and retired at the close of the fifth, but Brokaw, for Princeton, who succeeded him in the box, did little better. There were home runs by Depper and Fauss. The score by innings:

New-York	1	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	0—11
Detroit	0	2	0	0	6	3	0	2	..—13

Base hits—New-York, 10; Detroit, 12. Errors—New-York, 6; Detroit, 6. Batteries—Fowler, Brokaw, and Curry; Kelsey and Bowerman.

CANADIAN AMATEUR OARSMEN.

The Winners in the First Day's Championship Races.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 4.—The presence of oarsmen from the United States at the first day's races of the Canadian Amateur Oarsmen's Association at Burlington Beach, Hamilton, this afternoon added interest to the event. The course was quite smooth and good time was made. All the races were won by Canadian crews, but in three events American scullers will compete in the finals to-morrow.

The winners were:

Pair-Oar Race.—J. Bryce and Joseph Wright, stroke, Toronto, first; F. D. Standish and F. A. Lyon, Detroit Club, second. Time—9:36.

Junior Oars.—*First Heat*—Torontos, first; Grand Trunks, Montreal, second. Time—8:47¼. *Second Heat*—Junior Fours—Tecumsehs, Walkerville, Ontario, first; Mutuals, Detroit, second. Time—8:36½.

Senior Singles.—*First Heat*—Starters E. A. Thompson and F. H. Thompson, both Toronto Club; W. S. McDowell, Iroquois Club, Chicago, and W. Wark, Nautilus, Hamilton. E. A. Thompson won, with F. H. Thompson, his brother, second. Time—9:40.

Senior Singles.—*Second Heat*—J. J. Ryan, Sunnyside Club, Toronto; E. Hedley, Passaics, Newark; J. R. McKay, Argonaut, Toronto, and E. W. Atherton, Hartford, Conn.

It was a race from the start between Ryan and Hedley, and they rowed pretty even for half the distance, when Ryan pulled away to the front and won by a length and a half, Hedley second. Time—9:35½.

Junior Singles.—*First Heat*—J. Romohr, Toronto, first; James O'Connor, Toronto, second. Time—9:54. *Second Heat*—A. Jury, Toronto, first; A. Russell, Torontos, second. Time—10:13.

The World's Fair Sports.

The Executive Committee in charge of the World's Fair sports will hold a meeting in the office of the *Spirit of the Times* on Monday afternoon. A. G. Spalding and H. S. Cornish of the Chicago Athletic Association will be present and explain what arrangements have been made for the visiting athletes.

A special train, probably over the Pennsylvania Road, will leave this city on Sept. 11, carrying all the athletes and their friends from this city and points in the East. Stops will be made at Philadelphia and Pittsburg so as to take aboard delegations from those cities. The New-York, New-Jersey, Xavier, Pastime, Boston, Worcester, and other athletic clubs have already notified the committee that their members will journey to the fair on the special train.

Secretary Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union last night left for Pittsburg to officiate as referee at the games of the Alleghany Athletic Association to be held there to-day.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The St. George Athletic Club will hold its fifth annual games next Saturday at the St. George Athletic Field, Weehawken, N. J. The events will be open to all amateurs and will be as follows: 100-yard dash, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; half-mile run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; obstacle race, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap. Handsome gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given to first, second, and third men in each event and souvenirs to all who finish the obstacle race. The track is new and has the curves banked. It will probably be found to be very speedy. The games will begin at 2:30 P. M., and at 4:30 there will be a game of baseball. Entries for the games close to-day with J. Damery, Secretary, 207 East Sixteenth Street.

—The fifth annual Fall meeting of the Riverside Athletic Club will be held on Waverly Fair track, Waverly, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 26. The following events are open to all amateurs qualified to compete under Amateur Athletic Union rules, which will govern all competitions: One hundred-yard run, 300-yard run, half-mile and mile run, all handicaps, and 440-yard novice run. Prizes, including gold and silver watches and diamond pins, will be given to first and second in each event. Frank A. Cadiz, corner of Lincoln and Arlington Avenues, will receive entries up to Saturday, Aug. 19.

—The Pastime Athletic Club holds its seventh annual games to-day on the club grounds, Sixty-sixth Street and Eastern Boulevard, beginning at 2:30.

Discharged the Colored Servants.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The fight at the Plaza Hotel Wednesday evening between John H. Quinn, the turfman, and several of the colored waiters led the proprietor of the hotel to discharge every colored servant in the house and fill their places with white men and women.

The change took place this afternoon. The discharged waiters were obstinate and refused to leave. The police force was called and the officers ejected the troublesome negroes from the hotel.

Canada's Heavy Grain Shipments.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—The shipments of grain out of this port from the opening of navigation until the end of July amounted to 12,047,004 bushels against 9,338,947 for the same period last year. The export so far is said to be the largest on record.

Gov. Jones Has Ousted the Sheriff.

CADDO, Indian Territory, Aug. 4.—Gov. Jones has ousted the Sheriff and Judge of Cedar County and appointed his partisans in their stead. They refused to go, and trouble is feared that may lead to another war.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 00 | Sun sets....7 11 | Moon rises. P M 11 18

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A M	Sandy H'k..1 09	Gov. Isl....1 19	Hell Gate...3 12
P M	Sandy H'k..1 40	Gov. Isl....2 04	Hell Gate...3 57

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

A M	Sandy H'k..7 16	Gov. Isl....7 49	Hell Gate...9 17
P M	Sandy H'k..8 04	Gov. Isl....8 45	Hell Gate...10 13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 5.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Amerika, Christiansand	8:00 A M	1:00 A M
Berlin, Southampton	8:30 A M	11:30 A M
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A M	11:00 A M
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
City of Alexandria, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Elbe, Bremen	7:30 A M	11:00 A M
Gellert, Hamburg	......	11:30 A M
La Bourgogne, Havre	6:30 A M	10:00 A M
Lampasas, Galveston	......	3:00 P M
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:30 A M	10:30 A M
Werra, Genoa	......	......
TUESDAY, AUG. 8.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Aller, Bremen	......	7:00 A M
City of Birmingham, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Vega, Lisbon	......	......
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.		
Belgenland, Antwerp	......	3:00 P M
City of Washington, Havana	......	3:00 P M
Germanic, Liverpool	......	3:00 P M
New-York, Southampton	......	2:30 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 5.—Gallia, Liverpool, July 25; Italia, London, July 23; Laughton, Bremen, July 24; Othello, Antwerp, July 19; Schiedam, Amsterdam, July 22; Umbria, Liverpool, July 29.

SUNDAY, AUG. 6.—Circassia, Glasgow, July 27; La Champagne, Havre, July 29; Massachusetts, London, July 27; Obdam, Rotterdam, July 26.

MONDAY, AUG. 7.—Alvo, Port Limon, July 29; Darmstadt, Bremen, July 27; Nomadic, Liverpool, July 28; Saale, Bremen, July 29; Yumuri, Havana, Aug. 3.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.—Alene, Kingston, Aug. 3; Caribbee, St. Thomas, Aug. 2; France, London, July 23; State of California, Glasgow, July 29.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.—Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 2; Orizaba, Havana, Aug. 5; Venezuela, La Guayra, Aug. 3.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.—Colombia, Colon, Aug. 3; Massillia, Gibraltar, July 27; St. Enoch, Liverpool, July 28.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Aug 4.

SS Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Amos C. Barstow, Nichols, Providence.

SS City of Fitchburg, Bibber, Fall River, to Borden & Lovell.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol July 19 via Swansea, with mdse to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 30 A. M.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg July 27 via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 12 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool July 26 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4 04 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam July 22, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 10 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Braithwaite, Rio Janeiro, &c., July 16, with mdse and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 50 A. M.

SS Bayonne, (Br.,) Payne, Avonmouth July 20, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12 15 A. M.

SS Vale, (Norw.,) Kars, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS F. W. Brune, Boster, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Borentzen, Stettin, &c., July 21, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 P. M.

Bark Elba, (Ital.,) Mortola, Batoum 88 ds, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Sailed.

SS Andes, for Kingston, &c.; Cherokee, for Charleston, &c.; Pawnee, for Liverpool.

Ship Margaretha, for Ship Island, Miss.

United States steamer Pennington, Commander G. H. Thoman. Anchored in lower Bay.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Bark Oriente, (Ital.,) Capt. Maresca, from New-York April 10 for Anjer, which arr. at Cape Town prior to July 2 in a disabled condition, has jettisoned 10,000 cases of petroleum. The rest of her cargo is in an undamaged condition.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Cunard Line SS Etruria, Capt. Walker, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6 10 P. M.

SS America, (Ger.,) Capt. Jantzen, from Bremen for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New-York July 22 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Explorer, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York July 22 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York July 20 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Loch Etive, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York July 21 for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Cachemire, (Fr.,) Capt. Cadais, sld. from Naples for New-York Aug. 1.

SS Atlantic, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 2.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt. Le Gallias, sld. from Glasgow for New-York to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Tompson, from New-York July 24, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York July 19, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York June 22, arr. at Boulogne to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4.—Hamburg-American Line SS Normannia, Capt. Hebich, from Hamburg, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

BREMEN, Aug. 4.—North German Lloyd SS Trave, Capt. Sander, from New-York via Southampton arr. here at 11 A M yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—White Star Line SS Cufic, Capt. Smith, sld. hence for New-York at 4 P M to-day.

The Turf.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.
RACING EVERY DAY AT 2:30.
TUESDAY NEXT, AUG. 8.
JUNIOR CHAMPION STAKE
FOR ALL THE GREAT TWO-YEAR-OLDS.
Central R. R. of N. J., Liberty St. Ferry, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, (1:20 on Saturdays only,) 1:30 P. M. Pennsylvania R. R., Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries, 11 Special, 12:10 P. M. Special, and 12:30 P. M. Special (1 P. M. Saturdays only.) (1:20 Saturdays only;) boats via Sandy Hook from Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
Racing Every Week Day, Beginning at 3 P. M., until Aug. 5.
Reached by all routes to Coney Island.
Grand Stand, $1. Ladies, 50c. Field, 50c.
CHAS. V. SASS, Secy. G. H. ENGEMAN, Prest.

CLIFTON RACES
BEGIN MONDAY, AUG. 7.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden. Matinée.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum. Matinée.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert—Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 23d St.—Paintings.

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DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday........... .75
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday............ .90
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THE TIMES *does not return rejected manuscripts.*

Liberal commissions to club agents.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather, light rains, and fog.

Not even the ambitious and hustling City of Chicago can hope to be regarded as "the financial centre" of the Nation until it has laid in an ample stock of financial wisdom and has shown convincing proof that such a stock has been acquired and is in use. To be "long" of pork at "corner" prices and "short" of the good ordinary brand of financial wisdom is to be in a condition that does not favor the growth of a continental centre of finance. In the light afforded by the history of the Cudahy pork corner—a highly speculative venture which was sustained for months in a time of great financial stringency by the local banks, to the injury of consumers and the injurious disturbance of the natural course of trade—the remarks of certain authorities of Chicago finance as to the wise conservatism of a city in the East that shall be nameless indicate an inability to grasp certain principles that the experience of the world has found to be very useful and even indispensable in any great "financial centre."

A curious and interesting question as to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Immigration has come up in the United States Circuit Court. The Commissioner sent an immigrant back to Europe as the result of a decision of the Board of Special Inquiry on the ground that he was a contract laborer. An appeal was made to the court, and a writ of habeas corpus was granted, but before the papers were served the immigrant was on board the steamer and on his way back to Bremen. Commissioner SENNER has been ordered by Judge LACOMBE to appear and show cause why he should not bring this man back to the jurisdiction of the court. But suppose the man does not wish to come back when he reaches the German port. Our Commissioner of Immigration has authority to exclude or send back certain classes of immigrants, but does he retain jurisdiction over them after they have gone back?

With reference to his removal from office and the appointment of Mr. SHERMAN HOAR to succeed him, ex-District Attorney ALLEN of the Boston district recently said: "I do not care to comment on the action of the Administration further than to say that I have been aware for some time that my zeal in certain matters was likely to shorten my official life. Much pressure has been brought to bear upon me to drop the bank prosecutions. I believe I can safely trust the record of my office to the judgment of an intelligent public." This appears to be an intimation that the influence of friends of the defendants in the Maverick Bank cases has been exerted successfully to procure the removal of this prosecutor. It will not tend to convince Attorney General OLNEY that he erred in advising that Mr. HOAR should be appointed. The truth is that an intelligent public passed judgment upon the record of the District Attorney's office in Boston some time ago, and that judgment was by no means favorable to the District Attorney who was recently displaced. That judgment was based in part upon the curious weakness displayed by the District Attorney's office in the Whisky Trust case and upon the opinions expressed by eminent Judges concerning two sets of worthless indictments in that case which the courts were compelled to reject. Owing to the incompetency of some one, the course of the prosecution in that important case drew from the Judges before whom the indictments came remarks in which there was only a feeble attempt to conceal their surprise and disgust. It became tolerably plain in the last months of Attorney General MILLER's term that the interests of the Government required that some radical changes in the District Attorney's office at Boston should be made.

The dispatch of the *Bennington* to Europe has been ascribed to the continuance of the attacks upon American missionaries in the domains of the Porte. Yet when the European station was revived, it was mentioned as a probability that Admiral ERBEN would have a gunboat sent out to join his flagship, the *Chicago*. Even at that time, also, the *Bennington*, which was in European waters during the Columbus celebrations, was spoken of as likely to return thither. But one reason for specially connecting her departure at this time with the assault of which the Rev. Mr. MCDOWELL has complained, and concerning which the Presbyterian Board has written to Secretary GRESHAM, is that her assignment to the European squadron is said to be only temporary, and her ultimate destination to be the South Atlantic station, which has certainly need of being reinforced. We are not to understand that the *Bennington* is to undertake summary redress for any grievances complained of, since those will probably be the subject of diplomatic correspondence; yet it may be a good thing for one of our war vessels to visit the ports of Turkey, from which they have so long been absent. If it has been worth while to revive the European station, two vessels are not too many for assignment to it.

THE DEARTH OF CURRENCY.

On the face of it the extreme scarcity of available currency, *i. e.*, of the notes that ordinarily pass from hand to hand in the exchanges of daily life, may seem to lend a certain support to the claim of the advocates of silver and other supposed "cheap" money, that there is not money enough in the country, and to their argument that, instead of stopping the issues of Treasury notes, the Government should increase them. But nothing could be more mistaken than such an inference. No one who knows anything about the matter denies that there is actually more money of the various sorts in the country than there was four or five months ago, or that there is less actual use for it. The Treasury has added to the volume of Treasury notes some $18,000,000 in the last five months. The issues of the national bank notes have also been considerably increased, though the figures from Washington do not give the exact amount taken out, but only the amount for which bonds have been deposited. Meanwhile the actual exchanges are fewer in number and at lower prices. So that, if every one were simply using money and not trying to get it for future use, in the fear that it cannot then be had, and not hoarding it with no idea of use at all, the money in circulation would be plentiful instead of scarce.

Of course, this general fact, which is perfectly well known to all whose opinion is worth considering, will not make the slightest difference to the great body of those who are causing the scarcity. Even many who will acknowledge that it is a fact will ignore it in their personal dealings, will keep on hand all that they can, instead of depositing it, will draw a little more than they need rather than just enough, will defer cash payments by a few days, and in a thousand ways will be influenced by their fears rather than by their reason, and will thus help bring about what they are afraid of. The change will come when the arrival of a considerable amount of gold from abroad, or the receipt of notes applied for by the national banks, or some similar event, shall furnish an appreciable addition to the currency at some central point, and men will find it unexpectedly easy to get. Then the spell will be broken, the timidity will vanish; the relatively little hoards will go into circulation, and the particular difficulty—which is only an incident of the general situation—will be at an end.

It is well to remember, however, that this incident is the logical outcome of the situation, that it is the latest effect of the original cause of our trouble, and that that cause was fear as to continued gold payments, occasioned by the operation of the act of 1890. The earliest effect was the sale of our securities by foreign holders, this stimulated the export of gold and diminished the gold revenues of the Treasury, the reserve fell below the limit observed for the last fifteen years, the apprehension abroad began to spread to this country, credit was curtailed, investments were lessened, doubtful debts were urgently pressed, securities held as collateral had to be sold, others were thrown on the market for fear of greater loss, and all the consequences of general and gradually more acute depression were realized. The first sign of recovery was due to the growing conviction that Congress would repeal the act of 1890. That conviction has gained some hold on the minds of foreign investors and has led to a renewal of buying of American securities. It has gained a still stronger hold on the public mind at home and has brought a good many investment orders into Wall Street. The process of complete recovery will be sure and rapid in proportion to the promptness with which Congress acts. Everything now turns on that.

IMMIGRATION FROM NAPLES.

Since the presence of cholera in Naples was reported to the authorities in Washington by Dr. YOUNG, the resident representative of the Marine Hospital Bureau, we have repeatedly urged that all possible legal measures to prevent immigration from Naples should be taken. There is now in the lower harbor a steamship that left Naples on July 15 with 471 steerage passengers on board. During the voyage three passengers died of a disease resembling cholera. It will be noticed that at the time of the *Karamania's* departure from Naples the presence of the disease in that city had not been discovered by Dr. YOUNG, although it should not be forgotten that he was the first to give the world warning that the city was infected, and that for several days after his first report was published it was declared by the Italian authorities to be false. It was on July 19 that Dr. YOUNG reported not only that there had been four fatal cases, but also that the nature of the disease had been clearly determined by bacteriological analysis. These four deaths had occurred on the 16th and 17th. The *Karamania* sailed on the 15th. In all probability there was cholera in Naples on that date.

From the beginning the Italian authorities have sought to withhold from the world any information that could warn other nations of the danger attending communication with that port. Dr. YOUNG's report was denounced in Italy and by the diplomatic representatives of Italy in London as untrue. It now appears that a press dispatch filed in Naples for transmission to London the day after Dr. YOUNG's first dispatch was published, and giving similar information, was suppressed in the telegraph office by the Italian authorities. But the truth could not long be covered up. Ten days later it was known that from the 20th to the 28th of July there had been in the city 292 cases of cholera and 157 deaths, and that on the 22d, three days after Dr. YOUNG's first dispatch, and at a time when the denials of the Italian authorities and of the Italian Ambassador in London were loudest, the number of new cases had been 45 and the number of deaths 24.

Now, it was on the 22d that the *Massilia*, which brought cholera to this port some years ago, sailed from Naples with about 350 steerage passengers on board. She has not yet arrived, but there is ground for the expectation that her passengers will be in good condition, because they were inspected by Dr. YOUNG and were carried directly from railroad trains and local boats to the steamship. They were not lodged in the emigrant boarding houses, nearly all of which are in the ward where a majority of the cases of cholera have been found.

How many more loads of emigrants are now on their way from Naples we do not know, but there ought not to be any. The shipment of 350 emigrants on the *Massilia* at a time when the daily mortality from cholera in Naples had risen to 24, ought to have been prevented, if it could have been, by the most severe interpretation of our laws. The companies engaged in the emigrant business at Naples have notoriously been derelict in the matter of sanitary precautions. It is asserted by Dr. KEMPSTER and others who have recently represented our Government in tours of inspection that the companies shipping emigrants at Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and certain other Continental ports have willingly and gladly followed all the suggestions made by representatives of the Marine Hospital Bureau, have provided barracks in which emigrants are kept for many days under sanitary supervision, have caused the private boarding houses used by emigrants to be supplied with approved sanitary appliances, and in other ways have diligently sought to exclude all possible agents of infection from their boats.

But at Naples these precautions have not been taken. There was sent to Washington only a few days ago by one of the Sanitary Inspectors a report pointing out the lack of provision for sanitary protection and disinfection at that port. It seems to us that these companies should have been compelled to take such precautions as have been taken willingly at Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, and Hamburg by the promise that their failure to do these things would call for the most rigid enforcement of every law that could discourage or prevent the shipment of emigrants from that port.

Why should the people of the United States be forced to submit to the great danger attending the importation of Italian immigrants whom they do not want even when the country from which they come is not infected? Why should not immigration from infected countries be stopped? Is there so great a demand for Russians, Poles, and Italians in this country that the exclusion of them for a time would cause severe disappointment and loss? We are of the opinion that there is law enough to put an end for the present to immigration from Italy, Russia, or any other country in which cholera prevails. We shall be glad to see proof that the laws have been used and the just interpretations of them exhausted in attempts to cause a complete discontinuance of immigration from Naples and other Italian ports. The bars should have been put up two weeks ago, immediately after the reception of Dr. YOUNG's first report. As soon as the execrable conduct of the Italian authorities became known every possible lawful effort should have been made to discourage and prevent the shipment of emigrants from Italy to our ports.

A BAD TIME FOR STRIKES.

There could hardly be a worse time for a "sympathetic strike" than the present, and yet miners throughout the Western States are threatening to leave off work because those in certain Kansas mines have been for weeks engaged in a losing contest with their employers. There are reasons that should be obvious to any intelligent men why such a movement is foredoomed to failure and will therefore injure the cause of organized labor, in whose support it is avowedly undertaken.

Already there are many miners out of employment and seeking for it with daily-increasing anxiety. The financial stress, local or general, is causing mining companies to suspend work voluntarily to await better times. Others will not object if their workmen decide to discharge themselves and relieve them of expense at a time when they are doubtful as to the profit of future operations. To strike at a time of depression in any particular industry, when production is curtailed and expenses retrenched, is simply to invite defeat. If it is true that employers are either determined or forced to reduce wages, nothing could be more favorable to their purpose than a general strike.

The practical effect will be to reduce industrial operations and the demand for labor, and at the same time increase the supply of labor unemployed. It is the easiest time for the employers to get along with a reduced force or no force at all, and the hardest time for workmen to get along without work or to get help from others. Workingmen as well as business men are obliged to adjust themselves to existing conditions.

The most hopeful time for exacting better terms is when business is flourishing and profitable, and those engaged in it reluctant to check their operations, when labor is in demand and not easy to get and it will pay to increase wages. The worst possible time is when there is a disposition to curtail and retrench. It is to be feared that if these miners carry out their design, instead of helping those of Western Kansas in their struggle they will soon find themselves in serious straits. They will be forced to succumb to necessity, and there is danger that they will be able to get employment only at reduced wages and in reduced numbers. In these times those who have employment would do well to hold on to it and avoid contributing to the suspension of industries by refusing to work.

THE COWES YACHT RACES.

The performance of the yacht *Satanita* in the Town Prize Race is especially worthy of note in view of the remarkable stories of speed which are afloat at this time of the year. We have already referred to the rumors of yachts having made great runs at the rate of from 15 to 17 knots an hour, and we have noted that such runs are never made in the big races near Sandy Hook. But here comes a genuine record. The race referred to was started at 10 o'clock sharp, and the *Satanita*, the winner, crossed the line at the finish at 1:42:15.

Dropping the odd 15 seconds, the English cutter sailed over the course of 50 miles in 222 minutes. This is at the rate of 1 nautical mile in every 4.44 minutes, or a very small fraction better than 13½ knots an hour. The cabled account of the race says that the time was the best on record. This is a little better than the time credited to the *Columbia* in her so-called race of 20 miles to windward and return with the *Livonia* in 1871. The course was not fairly to windward, and the schooners were able to run with the wind a little on the quarter; hence their remarkable speed. The record goes for nothing, however, as the entire race was disputed and the time is questionable. The *Satanita's* record is genuine, and it proves that in a strong breeze she is a powerful and speedy vessel.

The *Navahoe's* breakdown in the same race should not be a source of deep discouragement to her friends here. To get a "knockdown" and split a mainsail are accidents to which any racing yacht is exposed. The incident takes altogether too much importance from the fact that it happened to an international racer. If it had occurred to the *Katrina* or the *Wasp* while racing on the Sound no one would have dreamed of pronouncing the vessel unsafe. The *Navahoe* will not capsize any more readily than the *Valkyrie*. The Englishmen themselves, when they were trying to discount the performances of the *Thistle* before she came over here, were continually crying out that she could not stand up under her spars. She did, however, and made a very respectable appearance in company with the *Mayflower*, both yachts being under housed topmasts in a fresh nor'wester.

When the *Navahoe* is beaten squarely on her merits in fair racing weather it will be time to doubt her ability to bring home the cups she went after. In the meantime it is safe to say that in a blow the *Satanita* can romp home first, leaving the American sloop to struggle with the *Valkyrie* for second place.

THE MESSENGER BOYS.

The announcement that the messenger boys meditate a strike is startling. Everybody who has had occasion habitually to use a district messenger boy undoubtedly meditates a strike against the boy. The boy is a vagrom, irresponsible person, who, when he is intrusted with a message of great urgency, may or may not deliver it. He will deliver it, perchance, being a well-meaning boy, if he be not seduced from the strait and narrow path of duty by the allurements of mumble-the-peg or other diversions in which he consumes the golden hours wherein the man to whom he is dispatched is waiting and fretting for the boy's failure to arrive. We all know the nature of the messenger boy. We have all had occasion to execrate his tardiness. We all wonder and complain because there is no way of getting rid of him. The United States of America once offered to us a bright promise of getting rid of him. It instituted a system of special delivery, whereby everybody who was in a hurry had merely to buy a ten-cent stamp and to exhaust his salivary glands upon the same in order to assure himself that his message would be expedited. But we have been deceived. The service of the salaried and perfunctory postman has been less satisfactory even than that of the bungling and belated messenger boy. There was, indeed, a time when it seemed that the special-delivery service was about to do away with the messenger boy altogether and to leave him at liberty to play time-consuming games at his own expense. That was when the quick-delivery system was young, and when it was administered by Postmaster PEARSON. Men bring not back the mastodon, nor we those times. In those good times to buy a quick-delivery stamp, and to affix it, was to secure a delivery of your communication at less delay and trouble, and obviously at less expense, than if you had intrusted it to one of the messenger boys who saved car fares by walking, who tarried by the way to see how their games of mumble-the-peg, or even the games of other players of mumble-the-peg, would come out; who, in short, exasperated anybody who hired them and paid his good money for bad work. But those times have passed. We all know that the quick-delivery system, under the administration of Mr. VAN COTT, was but the shadow of its former self. We all know that the affixing of an extra ten-cent stamp to a letter became an idle and expensive form, insomuch that the experienced dispatcher of letters was wont to lay odds that a letter without a quick-delivery stamp would reach its destination sooner than a letter with a quick-delivery stamp. As a rule, the sneering skeptic won his bet.

But all this has only incidentally to do with the messenger boys. Bad, bad as they are, they are, as a matter of fact, quicker and surer than the quick delivery. But they are very bad, all the same. That they should demand more money for loitering and divagating and otherwise pursuing their practices, and acting according to their kind, is such a surprise as takes one's breath away. Their employers and superintendents announce their intention of resisting the demand of the operators, meaning the messenger boys, even to the death, or, to put the matter on a more commercial footing, even to the bankruptcy. It is well. If there be in the world any class of public servants that is more noxious and less efficient than any other class, not even excepting the postmen who carry quick-delivery letters, that class is the messenger boys. That they should strike, and demand more wages, or wages differently paid, or any wages, for so conspicuously omitting to discharge their ostensible function of providing a rapid and sure method of intramural communication is a paralyzing kind of announcement. It is, of course, to be hoped that they will fail and will be ground under the heel of the oppressor. The oppressor is the only person who is likely to do them any good. But, at the same time, it may be remarked that the oppressor is to blame. Having to do with a lot of promiscuous New-York boys—that is to say, with a lot of conscienceless, irresponsible, heedless young ruffians—the oppressor has taken no effective care to discipline this mob, or to establish a service satisfactory to his employer. When the boys "strike," the result upon the public is rather bewildering; but, all the same, the responsibility of so ridiculous a movement is not properly upon the boys, but upon the corporation which, having employed boys, has omitted to notice that boys will be boys, and to make any adequate provision for the repression of boys in the interest of the public.

The views of Controller MYERS as to the future currency legislation are those of an experienced and intelligent business man. They will doubtless have weight with the representatives of New-York where the authority of his opinion is known. Like all close observers of the situation, Mr. MYERS puts the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the act of 1890 first. When that is accomplished the line he indicates may well be followed.

ART NOTES.

—The monument erected in London between 1671 and 1677 to recall the great fire was original with Sir Christopher Wren, but was not carried out according to his intention. He proposed that bronze flames should issue from the loopholes of the shaft and that the top should carry a phœnix to represent London risen from its own ashes. Sir Christopher gave up the phœnix because he feared the pressure of the wind on its outstretched wings, and argued that the meaning of the emblem would be lost at so great a height. He then proposed a colossal statue of Charles II. for the crowning piece and found that monarch by no means averse. For some reason this plan was changed and a bronze vase from which bronze flames issue was hoisted to the perilous height. Defoe likened "the" monument to a candle.

—The popular vote on pictures at the loan exhibition made by the University Settlement Society at 26 Delancey Street was a compliment to the military. "French Soldiers Getting Supper," painted by Grolleron, was sure of the largest vote; it obtained 10,879 ballots. Compared with this, 4,703 for a "French Wedding Feast," by Ricci, and 2,925 for "Signing the Marriage Contract," painted by Gallego, are nowhere. The only rival of a soldier picture would have been a brave scene with sailors and ships. The society is very much encouraged by the attendance on the exhibition, which is far larger than it was last year.

—Zumbusch of Vienna is at work on an enormous monument to the Emperor William for erection near Minden. It is an order from the Provincial Diet of Westphalia. The statue of the Emperor is twenty-one feet high and will be cast in bronze. He holds the hilt of his sword with the left hand and stretches his right out in the act of blessing. His head, crowned with laurel, is turned slightly to the right. He wears the high boots, cuirass, and uniform of the Body Guard, and a long mantle falls from his shoulders. The statue will stand under a marble canopy on a huge pedestal of marble designed by an architect of Berlin.

—Work is begun in front of the State House at Boston on the monument to Col. Robert G. Shaw. The pedestal is to be built up the slope of the Common to the level of Beacon Street, and the big bronze relief by Augustus St. Gaudens will face the entrance to the grounds of the State House. The figure of Col. Shaw is in very high relief and on horseback; his black troops are marching just beyond him, their ranks treated in very low relief. A symbolical figure is in the air above their heads. Mr. St. Gaudens has been many years at this work, and will in all probability achieve another success with it.

—The Ambassador to England has already been utilized in London. Mr. Bayard was asked to speak at the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute on the 29th of June at the House of the Society of Arts. Mr. Bayard stands near enough to the artists to have been the model for a piece of statuary in Washington; a figure of Justice on a monument not far from the Capitol is generally known to reproduce his face if not his figure. It is not likely, however, that he brought forward this fact as a credential in the House of the Arts.

—It is with grief that the artists of Britain and Ireland learn from the papers that, whereas the presents to the Duke of York and his bride are estimated to have cost $1,500,000, they do not comprise any art works "of sufficient importance to call for distinctive criticism." That art feeling should be the very last note to present itself on such an occasion, remarks the London *Sunday Times*, is, as we can well believe, a surprise to royalty no less than to artists.

—A bronze statue of Jules Grévy, once President of the French Republic, has been unveiled at Dôle in the Jura with official ceremonies, but with no popular enthusiasm. He is said to have been little liked in his native province, and the peculations of his son-in-law Wilson added to the coldness of his compatriots. The genius of France stands before the pedestal, on which Grévy is shown erect, and offers him a banner. The group is by Falguière, and is an interesting, if not a very great monument.

—David Neal, the painter, left Europe some years ago and returned to California, where he now is. He is making a portrait of the late Judge Ogden Hoffman of New-York for that jurist's friends in California, and has been asked to paint his own likeness for the memorial hall at Lowell, Mass. Mr. Neal was born in Lowell, and passed some years of his life in San Francisco before becoming known as an artist.

—A statue to Queen Christina, mother of the ex-Queen Isabella, is to be erected in Madrid. She was a woman of many crimes, the worst of which was the marriage of her daughter Isabella II. to the Infant Don Francisco, whose health and morals were ruined before he finished his studies in Paris.

—Mr. W. K. Bush-Brown is to produce the equestrian statue of Gen. Meade for the monument at Gettysburg. It will stand fifty feet from Hancock Avenue, facing westward, and overlook the scene of Pickett's charge. Pennsylvania has appropriated $33,000 for the monument.

—Caspar Buberl will model the figure of the Confederate soldier to be placed on the monument on Libbey Hill, Richmond. The design was supplied by W. L. Sheppard of Richmond, and the bronze will be cast by the Henry-Bonnard Company in New-York.

DID THE SAME THING HIMSELF.

Deputy Commissioner Bell Drew a Disability Pension.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It has just leaked out from the archives of the Pension Bureau that Deputy Commissioner Bell, who has made numerous public statements severely condemning the disability pension of Judge Long and others, was himself in the same boat with these pensioners.

Up to May 31 last he drew a disability pension of $12 a month for "loss of teeth, indigestion, and heart disease," alleged to be the result of his military service. The decision of Assistant Secretary Reynolds, which placed the able-bodied veterans beyond the pale of the pensionable, was rendered on May 27. Four days later Mr. Bell addressed a letter to the Commissioner, in which he resigned his pension, declaring that he had considered himself entitled to it under a former decision, but thought under the Reynolds ruling he was no longer entitled to draw the amount.

Deputy Commissioner Bell being asked if the statement about his having drawn a disability pension for himself was true, replied:

"I supposed that thing would come out sooner or later. Yes, it's true."

Mr. Bell was appointed in the Pension Office by Gen. Black in the first Administration of Mr. Cleveland. He retained his position, with promotion, through the Administration of Mr. Harrison, and when the present Administration came in he was promoted, through Illinois influence, to be Deputy Commissioner.

The revelation that has been made of his readiness to accept the benefits of the Disability act and the construction of it as given by Tanner and Bussey does not deprive him of the support of Gen. Black, who regards him as a very efficient officer.

But it is apparent that a great deal of influence will have to be exerted to overcome the impression that has been created by the announcement of his willingness to accept the opportunity to share the benefits which have since made the act so odious to all persons who desire to see the pension roll maintained as a roll of honor rather than of profit.

There is no doubt that the case of Bell will be discussed with much amplification by the Republicans in the next Congress, and that the circumstances attending the increase of his pension will be brought out to prove that the party that is seeking to purge the pension list is not destitute of members who were prone to lean upon the most liberal construction of the laws.

It is by no means certain that Mr. Bell will be able to retain his position notwithstanding his voluntary though late waiver of the compensation for "loss of teeth."

SECRETARY HERBERT AT HOME.

He Says He Learned a Great Deal During His Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Dolphin, with Secretary Herbert on board, reached Washington about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Secretary has been absent nearly a month inspecting the navy yards on the Atlantic coast.

The Secretary said to-night that his trip had combined much hard work and pleasure. He had enjoyed it very much. Altogether the experience had been a profitable one to him in the way of information acquired. The navy yards at Boston, Portsmouth, and New-London, and the torpedo station, war college, and training station at Newport had been inspected and proved an interesting study.

Mr. Herbert said that he would have some recommendations to make to the President in his annual report as a result of the visit, but he did not care to say what they would be at this time. He had looked into the circumstances of the recent fire at the torpedo station, he said, and one remarkable thing that attracted his attention was some half-burned guncotton that he took out of the débris, which tended to demonstrate that it was safe to carry guncotton aboard ship.

The Bath Iron Works were visited, and there the Secretary saw in course of construction an iron ship made of material imported from England under the provisions of the law which authorizes importation duty free of material for shipbuilding. This was the first instance in Mr. Herbert's knowledge of the building of a ship in this country with such material.

The Secretary said that the gunboat Machias, built at the Bath Works, was one of the most useful and best-fitted ships of the navy. Her sister ship, the Castine, was now nearing completion there, and would soon be ready for her trial trip. Both of these gunboats, he said, reflected great credit upon their builders.

The Ammen ram at the same works was not progressing rapidly, being compelled, like many other vessels now on the stocks, to wait for her armor.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Baron Boyer of Paris is at the St. James.

—Blanton Duncan of Kentucky is at the Grand.

—Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor.

—Congressman Charles Daniels of Buffalo is at the Park Avenue.

—Congressman S. J. Schermerhorn of Schenectady is at the Gilsey.

—Congressional Librarian A. Spofford is at the Astor House.

—Alexander C. Eustace of Elmira is at the Holland House.

—Pierre Botkine of the Russian Legation at Washington is at the Victoria.

—Senators George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota are at the Fifth Avenue.

Pardonable Resentment.

From the Boston Transcript.

A lady who was a member of one of the officers' families living in the navy yard one day gave permission to a new servant to go to Boston. The girl was lately over from the home-rule country and had a pleasant brogue. She was told to return by way of the private gate and to say to the guard "Resident." "They will let you in without any difficulty," said the lady, "as soon as you say 'Resident.'" The girl returned a few hours later in high dudgeon. "Them fellows down to the gate is a-splittin' their sides a-laughin' at me, and I didn't even look at 'em. In I come at the gate, mum, and when they asked me who I wuz I says, just as you told me, and they're all a-jibin' and a-laughin'." "What did you say, Bridget?" "Just as you told me, mum, 'the President.'"

In Alaska.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Juneau is the most northerly stopping place on the regular Alaska excursion route, and while it is not sufficiently near the pole to meet the midnight sun, there is time at this season of the year for a good deal of light work.

What most troubles strangers is to know when to go to bed. The sun is apparently unwilling to pass and leaves its halo behind.

Twilight waits for dawn, or if there is an interval between, I have not discovered it. It is not difficult to read ordinary print at 11 o'clock, and sitting on the deck at midnight (the ship keeps San Francisco time) watching the shadows cast upon the smooth water and the snow-capped peaks at a few miles' distance is not uncomfortable with an overcoat.

A Soldier Under an Umbrella.

From the Kansas City Times, July 26.

About 7 A. M. yesterday a sentry of the post guard was seen marching up the hill from the Missouri Pacific station in charge of a prisoner with a wagonload of ice. It was raining slightly, but what did the bold soldier care for that? His fifty-cent Rothschild headgear was protected by an open umbrella, which he held aloft in his left hand, while in his right he held his trusty Springfield—calibre .45—ready to slay his prisoner should he dare make a break for liberty. Uncle Sam's liberality in furnishing the boys in blue with protection from Jupiter Pluvius is commendable. Canteen profits must be greater than of yore to warrant this indulgence.

A North Carolina Diamond.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) News.

A young lady near Weldon picked up what she thought to be a pretty little pebble near the Warren line. Capt. Willis Cheek of that place saw the stone and purchased it. He sent it on to an expert in New-York, and the jeweler there notified him that it was a genuine diamond of the first water. The Captain paid the young lady full value for it in the rough, and then had it cut and set in a ring. His little daughter, Miss Ella, is now the proud owner of a diamond ring made of a gem picked up on North Carolina soil, in the old County of Halifax.

Small Comfort to Anybody.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

We are unable to discover just what comfort there is for the farmer in Senator Vance's declaration to the North Carolina Alliance that the present depression in financial matters is "a rich man's panic." The Alliance man, or any other man, who should happen to be kicked by a runaway mule would care very little whether it was "a rich man's mule" or a beggar's mule. The kick is the main thing.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Ex-Secretary Charles Foster has sent a brief telegram to an Ohio newspaper that had animadverted somewhat severely upon him and his business methods in speaking of his recent failure, in which, "as he now has nothing left but his good name," he asks to be heard in saying: "I want to assure you in the most positive manner that nothing can be developed in my affairs inconsistent with my hitherto high character for integrity, beyond the mistakes I have made."

—Gen. Dabney H. Maury of Louisiana, who has lately been trying to make it interesting for Gen. Longstreet, and is finding himself quite as much interested in the consequent controversy as is that ex-officer of the late Southern Confederacy, is a nephew of Commander Matthew F. Maury of Naval Observatory fame, and to him the latter bequeathed the medals presented to him by the Pope.

—The Hartford *Times* credits Prof. J. J. McCook of that city with having expended more money on his personal account in procuring facts concerning tramps and others who rely upon public charity for their support than has any other person in the country. His investigations have included a wide range in Europe as well as in this country.

—Gov. McKinney of Virginia finds that the bad condition of his health will not permit him to take the trip to Chicago to be present at the ceremonies of "Virginia Day" at the fair grounds on Wednesday next. It was his intention to go with his full military staff. The Governor is now at the Blue Ridge Springs.

—Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts was somewhat surprised the other day to receive, among his mail packages, a cigar 16 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, with an ancient steel and flint for lighting purposes. They came as a present from the United States Consul at Costa Rica.

—Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, whose somewhat aberrant career as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Yale University under a special detail by the United States Government was recently terminated, has decided to make New-Haven his permanent residence.

—Gen. Sanford of Gov. Flower's staff is making a tour of the insane asylums of Massachusetts, and called on Gov. Russell at the State House in Boston on Thursday as a diversion and to pay his respects.

SMALL TALK.

—Peach baskets in a few weeks will become a nuisance to be got rid of as quickly as possible. Just now they are in great demand, and huge trees are being gnawed up by the insatiable machines that are being run to their full capacity in the making of them. The wood used is poplar, gum, and sycamore, and occasionally birch, and costs $1 a cord standing in the forest. The tree is cut down and sawed into short lengths, and the logs are then plunged into a hot-water bath, where they stay twenty-four hours. Then they are taken out, the bark stripped off, and the wood split by curious machines into veneering thicknesses, which are then run through various other complicated machines, until they emerge completed fruit baskets. The men who make them are paid 1 cent a basket, and if expert they turn out 250 a day. When the basket is finished it is still damp from its hot bath, and it is dried thoroughly before shipping to prevent mildew.

—Workmen who are tearing down the old Assembly House in Chester, Penn., found on Thursday the cornerstone of the building in which the first Colonial Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania met Dec. 4, 1682. William Penn presided a part of that session. The foundations were in a good state of preservation, and showed that the building was 50 feet by 42½, with an addition 14 by 34 feet. The house was built for a tavern by the Sandeland family prior to 1675. The old house fell down nearly a century ago, and the foundations were forgotten until they were uncovered last week.

—The Longfellow family has owned one barren lot of land on Munjoy Hill, Portland, Me., for over a century. It was bought by the grandfather of Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, and now belongs to his brother Alexander. It is said that had the money that was originally paid for the land been put out at interest at 6 per cent. it would now amount to over $600,000, but the lot has never been remunerative to any one except to those who have hauled sand away from it.

—The Court House Commission of Baltimore has secured the leasehold interest of Charles J. Bonaparte in the Imperial Hotel, that city, for $97,500, and admits that it has got an extremely good bargain. Other persons having interests are found to be more difficult to treat with and it is thought it will be necessary to institute proceedings of condemnation. The plans of the architects for the new Court House have not yet been matured.

NUGGETS.

—Hotel Clerk—What were you pounding on the door of No. 75 just now for?

Bellboy—To wake the man. He wants to go on the 6 o'clock train.

Clerk—Didn't I tell you that the train was five hours late?

Bellboy—Yes, but how was the man goin' to know it unless somebody told him?—*Chicago Hotel World.*

—"What's this item in your expense account, my dear: Dog license, $2?"

"It's what it seems to be, George. A license to keep a dog."

"But we haven't any dog."

"I know that, but we might want to have one, and I thought it well to be prepared."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"I'm sure we shall be on good terms," said the man who had just moved into the neighborhood to the corner grocer.

"No doubt of it, Sir. Especially," he added as an afterthought, "if the terms are cash."—*Washington Star.*

—"The lawyer on the other side is so unscrupulous," said a woman to-day who was worrying about a lawsuit. "I only wish he were my lawyer."—*Atchison Globe.*

—Historically-minded persons who are looking up the subject of universal expositions are reminded that the first world's "fair" was Eve.—*Chicago Standard.*

—Proctor—Well, its only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Lenox—Ah, if it were only a step back again!—*Vogue.*

—Most South Carolina men carry hollow walking sticks, but they are not empty. Half a pint is the prevailing size.—*Meriden Republican.*

—You are right, my son; never defer to your elders. The poet says "it is madness to defer."—*Boston Transcript.*

Free Loan Exhibition a Success.

The second annual Free Loan Exhibition of paintings held by the University Settlement Society at the Neighborhood Guild, 26 Delancey Street, ended last Saturday evening. During the two weeks of the exhibition there were 56,659 visitors, an increase of more than 21,000 over the attendance last year. Of this number 27,187 were children. The day attendance was 32,492, of which 25,606 were children, and the night attendance 24,167, of which 22,586 were adults.

Each person visiting the exhibition was asked to vote for his favorite picture, the result of which was to stimulate interest in the pictures, and in addition many interesting comments and questions were elicited.

The favorite pictures were "French Soldiers Getting Supper," by Paul Grolleron, receiving 11,510 votes; "A French Wedding Feast," by Arthur Ricci, 4,914 votes, and "Signing the Marriage Contract," 3,800 votes.

Few Maine Sardines This Year.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, July 28.

The Hon. R. F. Chalk, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, returned from a trip to Calais, Machias, Lubec, and Eastport Wednesday. He reports the fishing industry at almost a standstill. More than two-thirds of the factories along the coast are closed. Quite an extensive strike against a reduction of wages is now in progress among the employes in the factories at Eastport, especially among the canmakers.

"LEWELLING, KING OF KANSAS"

VIRTUALLY DICTATOR, BY THE GRACE OF THE PEOPLE.

The State Rapidly Passing Under Populist Rule—Even the Schools Invaded and Teachers Dismissed for Opposing the Dominant Party—Military Companies Disbanded to Make Room for Populist Recruits—The Control of the Courts Expected Soon.

TOPEKA, Aug. 4.—"Lewelling is King of Kansas by the grace of the people" is the watchword now, God being but a subsidiary character. Acting under orders, Adjt. Gen. Artz went over to Leavenworth recently for the purpose of disbanding the colored militia company in that city which "disgraced" the State last Winter by offering to assist in maintaining the laws. The officers of the company were not to be found, but the Adjutant General served notice on the bondsmen that the State property must be returned at once to the arsenal at Topeka, and the company could then dissolve or maintain its organization as the members deemed best. The State had no further use for them. There are loyal Populists in that county who will be at once organized, and the new dictator will have friends in that portion of the State ready to obey the call.

Unfortunately for themselves the students of the State University, under what they deemed a loyal impulse, not only tendered their services to the Sheriff of Shawnee County during the legislative trouble last Winter, but they

L. D. Lewelling.

came up in a body and took places in the ranks sworn in to maintain the peace. Since that time the headsman's axe has been falling in that institution, teachers who presumed to hold views in common with the old parties being the victims and their places being filled with men of the new faith. For the first time in the history of education the schools are being made subject to strictly political rule, and the university is being rapidly turned into a Populist training school. So far, there have been only nineteen changes, but as more are promised it is believed that that institution will soon be purified.

The Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was indiscreet enough to demand the religious observance of the laws of the State, when he was dismissed and his place given to a Cowley County farmer, whose sole qualification consisted of his intimate knowledge of the habits of the dumb brutes that were unfortunate

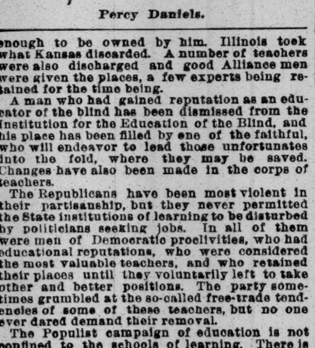
Percy Daniels.

enough to be owned by him. Illinois took what Kansas discarded. A number of teachers were also discharged and good Alliance men were given the places, a few experts being retained for the time being.

A man who had gained reputation as an educator of the blind has been dismissed from the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and his place has been filled by one of the faithful, who will endeavor to lead those unfortunates into the fold, where they may be saved. Changes have also been made in the corps of teachers.

The Republicans have been most violent in their partisanship, but they never permitted the State institutions of learning to be disturbed by politicians seeking jobs. In all of them were men of Democratic proclivities, who had educational reputations, who were considered important valuables as teachers, and who retained their places until they voluntarily left to take other and better positions. The party sometimes grumbled at the so-called free-trade tendencies of some of these teachers, but no one ever dared demand their removal.

The Populist campaign of education is not confined to the schools of learning. There is published at the State penitentiary a little paper called the *Prison Breeze*. It has been of a literary character, edited by the prisoners, and has been one of the valued privileges accorded to the inmates of that institution. Since



M. L. Walters.

the advent of the new administration it has been made a Populist sheet, much after the manner of those published outside the walls. Its editor is a Populist newspaper man, who has been deprived of his liberty for violating the Seventh Commandment, but who has been selected as a fitting instrument to deal out the truth to his unfortunate colleagues.

The Populists have shown themselves to be politicians, leaving nothing to chance. Training their guns on the educational institutions, they expect to receive recruits from the masses who have heretofore "been held in chains by the aristocratic classes." Rapidly changing the militia, they hope to be powerful enough to enforce such demands as might not receive the sanction of the courts, though they hope soon to control the latter.

They have been set back a little by the action of the courts in two cases, when restraining orders were issued to prevent the disbandment of companies after orders had been issued by the Governor to that effect. In this connection there was an amusing thing connected with the order disbanding the Marion company. The Governor, as Commander in Chief, issued the order, which was transmitted to the company commander through the Adjutant General, and on through the Colonel of the regiment. When it reached the Colonel that officer indorsed his approval and forwarded it to the Captain. The question has been asked what effect would the Commander in Chief's order have had if the Colonel had refused favorably to indorse it. The Adjutant General holds that such approval is necessary on all orders except such as emanate from himself, while the Governor contends that his powers are unlimited. But while this discussion is going on the Populist forces are all the time being mobilized and prepared for the time of need.

Lieut. Gov. Percy Daniels is the Governor's right-hand man, and carries out Lewelling's orders faithfully. He will command any troops which may be ordered into active service, should the Governor decide upon such a course in an emergency. Lewelling himself has no ambition to lead his troops in person. Another adviser and agent of the Governor is Mr. L. Walker. He is a member of the Legislature and the man who acts as leader of the striking miners. He is an advocate of violence at all times, when he thinks the Populist cause will be advanced by warlike measures.

LEWELLING'S JUDGE ADVOCATE.

He Is the Person Really on Trial Before a Remarkable Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.—"We object, because no power in the land can inquire into the facts," was the remarkable objection of Judge Advocate Doster to the question, "Who were in the hall at the time?" during the trial of Col. Hughes to-day for disobedience of orders and "giving information to the enemy."

Gov. Lewelling had just testified that he had ordered Col. Hughes to take an armed force and clear the legislative hall of all persons not vouched for by a Mr. Dunsmore. After two hours' consultation the court refused to sustain the objection. The Governor then replied:

"I did not know who was present, except by current report."

The evidence of the Governor and the Adjutant General established the fact that the troops were called out at midnight, and the Executive proclamation ordering the "mob" in the State House to disperse was issued after 2 P. M. the following day. Gov. Lewelling commanded Col. Hughes to clear the hall. The Colonel, sustained by the statutes, doubted the validity of an order dispersing a constitutional House of Representatives and finally declined. The Governor next desired to know if Col. Hughes would maintain a guard over the State House and property, provided the "Provisional Guard" should be forced to clear the hall. This also he declined to do, expressing his purpose to withdraw the troops if unauthorized armed men were called into requisition for such a purpose.

Then it was that the Governor receded and said: "I accept the conditions, not because they are right or military, but because we are at your mercy."

When counsel for the accused asked the Governor: "Was not this order issued for the purpose of removing what was known as the Douglas House?" the court refused to permit the Governor to answer.

Losing patience, Col. Hughes's counsel exclaimed: "The Judge Advocate endeavors to make this court a court of the character before which Jesus Christ was tried and condemned! This order meant murder and butchery, and Gov. Lewelling would to-day have been a criminal instead of bringing charges against Col. Hughes had the order been obeyed."

Gen. Caldwell, once a Major General in the Army of the Potomac, asked: "Is this an autocracy or a democracy?" To which the Judge Advocate responded: "With the assumption of powers by the judiciary it is hard to tell. I admit that the order was illegal, but I deny the right to make inquiry."

Judge Doster was for eight years a District Judge as a Republican, and, failing of re-election, became a Populist. He is the principal adviser of the Governor, and is the person really on trial. He is forced as Judge Advocate, to defend the agent through whom he acted—namely, the Governor.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S FARM.

The Big Dairy Near the Ramapo Hills in Northern New-Jersey.

MAHWAH, N. J., Aug. 4.—In the Northeast corner of New-Jersey, adjoining the Hudson River and Rockland County, N. Y., the small hamlet of Mahwah is situated, and in this picturesque part of the country is the noted Mountainside Farm of Theodore Havemeyer. The country is hilly and close to the Ramapo Hills, which rise toward the west as the outposts of the Highlands of New-York. Streams trickle down the hillsides, while bluffs and cliffs are clothed with rich vegetation. The rocks group themselves into ranges of cliffs, and between them valleys covered with salt marshes and grasses run in all directions, forming rich farming and pasture land. Some of the finest farms of the State are along this outer edge of the Ramapo Hills.

Mr. Havemeyer owns 2,000 acres here, and about 1,000 of them belong to the Mountainside Farm proper, and all are under cultivation. On this farm the owner has demonstrated what can be accomplished by applying progressive, scientific, and business principles to the work of farming and dairying. There is an abundance of capital to carry into effect all the latest methods of dairying. With all the money expended there is not a dollar that does not pay good interest. No wastes occur, not even the smallest losses which are often overlooked on small farms, where they cannot be afforded so well as on Mountainside Farm. The owner endeavors to reach the highest excellence and the greatest amount of product at the smallest cost, and there is consequently no economy too small, nor waste too insignificant, to attract attention. Everything on the great dairy is an object lesson.

A large part of the farm is kept in grass, and about sixty acres are planted with corn every year. The grass fields are kept going about six years and then they are broken up for corn and seeded down with rye. Half of the corn crop is fed dry and the other half is stored into the silos. There are upward of twenty-four silos on the farm, varying in size, but on an average each holds 100 tons.

Ensilage has been fed to the stock for ten years or more, and the results have been more than satisfactory. By using the ensilage and hay better results are obtained than by considerable more grain was fed, and the cost is more than one-third less. The corn is gathered from the field when it is in the glaze state and carted to two great Ross cutting machines, where it is chopped up into quarter-inch lengths ready for filling the silos.

There are many buildings scattered over the farm, nearly 100 all told including the smaller ones and silos. In the main barn there is room for 250 cattle.

The stalls are arranged in rows on either side of the main hall, which runs through the middle of the barn, and the visitor can see the animals. Mr. Havemeyer favors Jersey cattle. The herd consists of about 350 head, and all of them Jerseys of a high grade. The stalls are open, and chain fastenings are used, so that the cows are not shut up in solitary confinement, but have plenty of company. There is no doubt that this is of great advantage, and the cows seem to appreciate it by trying to poke their noses into the stalls of the next neighbors. At the back of the stalls small pens are arranged for the calves, so that the mothers can be with the young all of the time. The bulls are kept in roomy box stalls, with doors so arranged that the upper parts can be opened while the lower ones are closed. The bulls look quiet and peaceful enough, the result of being well fed and cared for, but the employes never trust them too much when free. There is something in the temper of the Jersey bull that is closely allied to treachery, and even with the best of treatment he is not to be trusted too far.

The most famous bulls on the farm are Pedro of the Valley, No. 8,750; Pierrot Pisano, No. 25,052; Henry Hudson, No. 27,970, and Hepsey's Padroller, No. 27,674. These bulls have each an excellent pedigree, and are famous among stockmen for their records. The cows have been selected with the same idea of obtaining the best, and 225 of them are kept producing milk the year round. Each cow is supposed to give 75 cents worth of milk and cream every day throughout the year, and this expectation is nearly always realized. The average milk yield throughout the year is 2,200 pounds per day, and the yield is kept so even that there is little variation in the products Summer or Winter.

The milk of the cows is measured every day, and those that fall below the standard for any length of time are either killed or sold. The stock is weeded out in this way, and no room for waste of food on an unprofitable cow is left.

The main barn is loaded with hay on either side over the stalls, and many hundreds of tons are stored away every season. Two 15,000-gallon tanks are fitted in the barn to supply the cows with fresh drinking water, and pipes connect with them and the troughs in each stall. In the Winter time the water is warmed by steam. Under the barn is a concrete cellar, where all of the manure and waste are deposited, so that the barn is always clean and sweet.

The dairy is separated from the main barn, and in it are the various modern machines for making butter, testing milk and cream and churns. The products of the farm are sold as milk, cream, or butter as the market at different times of the year seems to demand. The milk is all furnished in bottles prepared especially for the farm, and lines are blown in them indicating the New-York standard—12 per cent. of cream—and others for 15 and 20 per cent. Many of the bottles of milk exceed the 20 per cent. standard, and a fair number reach 25 per cent.

Riot Follows a Jail Delivery.

BUCHANON, West Va., Aug. 4.—At Alexander, West Va., a lumber town about twenty miles from here, Stephen Welch and wife were arrested yesterday for selling whisky without a license. In taking them to jail the man escaped.

Mrs. Welch was put in jail, and about 10 o'clock last night a crowd of her friends broke into the place and let her out. A riot occurred when the officers attempted to prevent the mob from taking her, and about twenty shots were fired on both sides.

One of the rioters, named Hickman, was shot through the hand and two others were wounded, but were taken away by their friends. More trouble is feared.

ALL WELL ON THE KARAMANIA.

Dr. Jenkins Makes Careful Investigation and Finds No Trace of Cholera.

No sickness of any kind appeared yesterday on the steamship Karamania, from Naples, which was held at Quarantine Thursday night for observation because of the death of three passengers from causes not fully determined. Health Officer Jenkins decided not to release the ship for the reason that he was unwilling to take chances on a vessel from a port now infected. Accordingly, he ordered the ship at anchor.

Visits were made to the ship by Dr. Jenkins and his assistants several times during the day. They found the passengers not only in good health, but in excellent spirits, and through the afternoon and evening the sounds from the ship—singing, cheering, and dancing—might easily have been mistaken for those of a gay excursion party.

Dr. Jenkins detained the ship because Surgeon James Todd had not diagnosed the cases of the persons who died, contenting himself with merely entering the symptoms of the patients upon the ship's journal. The woman who died first had been taken ill with congestion of the lungs July 16, the day after the ship sailed. She died in two days. No bills of clearance was apprehended at Gibraltar that the United States Consul there gave the ship a clean bill, after having been informed of the death in the Mediterranean.

No other serious cases appeared until the ship approached the American shores. The two persons then taken ill died Thursday morning and were buried at sea. They had intestinal trouble, but Surgeon Todd was not prepared to give it a name.

When Dr. Jenkins asked Capt. McGavin why he had not brought the bodies to port the Captain said he had no means of preserving them. None of the persons who died had resided in the infected city.

Whatever the cause of death, four days had passed yesterday since the appearance of the last case. Meanwhile, the ship had been disinfected by her own crew and by the men at Quarantine. As a further means of making sure that no danger lurks in the ship or among the passengers, Dr. Jenkins intends to transfer all on board this morning to Hoffman Island for a thorough cleansing, after which they will be sent to Swinburne Island to be kept there five days. As soon as the ship is cleared of persons it will be fumigated. A detail of police will guard the lower bay while the observation lasts.

"There is no occasion for alarm," Dr. Jenkins said late last night after a trip to the hospital islands to see that everything was ready for the passengers. "Extra precautions are necessary at a time like this, although the ship left her Italian port three weeks ago. The ship is clean and well ventilated, and has abundant room for all on board. I am not surprised that there has been no sickness in port. It is simply my duty to make sure that none may be dormant or undeveloped. We shall destroy all possibility of trouble from that source to-morrow."

Dr. Jenkins said that his present action differed in no respect from that which he took several weeks ago, when he detained two ships five days each because children had been ill on board.

Dr. Da Land, the Quarantine Surgeon, has been ordered to Naples by Dr. Jenkins to cooperate with Dr. Young, who is in Naples for the Marine Hospital Service, so that none but healthy passengers may take passage for this port.

Mayor Gilroy communicated with Dr. Jenkins yesterday to learn the facts about the Karamania, after which he said: "There is absolutely not the slightest reason for alarm. Even if there were cholera on the ship the Health Officer assures me that he could keep it away from the city. Besides, the city is in excellent sanitary condition. We have been on guard against a visitation and cannot be surprised. The precautionary machinery is all ready to set in motion."

Dr. Cyrus Edson said that all the inquiries he could make had convinced him that there was nothing to indicate that the cases on the Karamania had been cholera. "The city's health is excellent," he said. "It was never in better condition to resist disease."

Dr. Edson emphasizes this opinion in an article which he has written for the *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record*, in which he says:

"It is to be regretted that some of the newspapers resort to sensational head lines, and thus unnecessarily alarm the public in connection with contagious or infectious diseases. While much good is accomplished through leading the people to observe the laws of sanitation, in their own persons there is also much harm done through unreasoning fear and nervous dread, which is caused by these sensational methods. The mere fact that the Karamania was detained at quarantine yesterday should not be a source of great alarm, for never in the history of this country has its sanitary condition been so good."

Advices from Italy to Surgeon General Wyman are that as a precautionary measure the North German Lloyd Company has established a disinfecting chamber at Genoa which was successfully used in treating baggage of emigrants who sailed on the Werra, carrying 907 passengers, July 19. Dr. Young at Naples made a thorough inspection of the Massilia, which left that port with 350 passengers July 22. Both of these ships will be due here next week.

OARSMEN AT A PICNIC.

Hudson Boat Club's Successful Summer Night Entertainment.

The annual picnic of the Hudson Boat Club of Manhattanville was held last night at Guterding's Cosmopolitan Park, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, and was attended by fully 1,000 persons. The large hall of the Casino was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers, and hung with the many banners and trophies won by the club in past years. The dancing began at 9:30 o'clock and lasted until an early hour.

The Committee of Arrangements were: Albert G. Wilson, Chairman; Maurice J. Taub, Thomas B. Galbraith, James B. Waterhouse, and William De Witt. David S. Higgins was Floor Director, assisted by Charles Benson and Charles Diehl.

Among those present were President Edward G. Reynolds, Miss Anthony Groth, Miss Anna Groth, Vice President George Geitz, Mrs. Geitz, William F. Cowen, Mrs. Cowen, Harry J. Corbett, Miss Alexander, H. J. Wohltmann, Miss Wohltmann, Capt. James Mulrein, the Misses Mulrein, Lieut. John A. Smith, William H. Hovey, Maurice J. Taub, Mrs. Taub, Thomas B. Galbraith, Mrs. Galbraith, William De Witt, Mrs. De Witt, David S. Higgins and Mrs. Higgins, Charles Benson, Miss Richardson, Albert G. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Timothy Eppeman, Miss Libbie Pritchard, Jesse Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Frank Smith, Miss Sadie Pritchard, Charles B. Nichols, Mrs. Nichols, E. S. Berry, Mrs. Berry, James Berry, Thomas Murray, Miss Mamie Mullen, Miss Clara Mullen, Albert Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, William Milne, Mrs. Milne, Charles Z. Cellers, Mrs. Cellers, Hon. James Riley, Mrs. Riley, Jacob Mittnacht, Mrs. Mittnacht, Miss E. Williams, Miss Della Wier, Miss Maud Edwards, Miss Mamie Teaton, Mrs. William Jones, Miss Kittie Jones, Miss Mamie Jones, Mrs. Hull, and Miss Mamie Hull.

From the Dauntless Boat Club were Richard Mandeock, C. August Fiegre, William Elkins, Capt. William Mulcare, John Fothergill, Charles Meade, Frank Edward, Harry Thompson, Edward Rosenheimer, and Lieut C. Bussé. From the Claremont Boat Club were P. J. Moran, John Tarzinl, William Lennon, T. A. Mangin, William Conn, O. Kendell, M. Rogers. From the Wyanoke Boat Club—President Shannen. From the Crescent Boat Club—President H. S. Shirley, Frank Murphy, Conrad Doerner, and Otto Suthheimer.

OBITUARY NOTES.

WILLIAM HURBY, one of the oldest builders and real estate dealers in this city, died Wednesday at his Summer residence, Toms River, N. J. He was born in Philadelphia in 1804 and came to New-York when a young man. He studied architecture and became a builder. He built the New-York Hotel and many up-town residences, and was agent for several large estates. He was also a prominent real estate dealer. His death was caused by a fall. The funeral services will be held at his late residence in this city, 12 West Sixteenth Street, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

GEORGE S. WRIGHT, better known as Banker Wright, died at his residence, 1,781 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. He was at one time one of the best-known bankers in the city, and was considered one of the best financiers in the State, and amassed a large fortune. He retired from business some years ago, and for a long time had been in poor health. Mr. Wright was seventy-six years old.

LEIGH O. KNAPP, a brother of Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager of the St. Louis *Republic*, died at St. Louis Thursday, aged forty-two. He was Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, during Mr. Cleveland's former Administration. In 1891 he became business manager of the Rocky Mountain *News*, but ill health obliged him to resign in a few months, and he had not since been actively engaged in business.

GEORGE O. KINNE, a well-known resident of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, aged seventy-two years. He held a responsible position with the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company for thirty-five years, until 1888, when he engaged in business in this city. He was a Democrat in politics, and in 1885 represented Hartford in the General Assembly. In a series of three terms as a member of the Board of School Visitors.

JACOB STETTHEIMER, Jr., died yesterday, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 166 West Eighty-seventh Street. He was seventy-six years old and was born in Germany. For many years in this country he engaged in the collar and cuff business, and retired about two years ago. He leaves a wife and eight children. The funeral services will be held at the house at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WARREN CHAPMAN died yesterday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., aged ninety-three years. He was born in Haddonfield, N. J., Nov. 20, 1800. In the days of the old Whig Party he was very prominent in politics, being Secretary of the General Committee of that party. He had been a resident of Ridgewood for twenty-four years.

HIRAM E. COMANT of Centeocook, N. H., aged fifty-four years, died yesterday of consumption. He was President and Treasurer of the Comant Manufacturing Company and a member of Eastern Star Lodge, F. and A. M., of Willimantic, Conn. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., Sept. 15, 1839.

KING MALIETOA THE VICTOR

MATAAFA SURRENDERS AFTER A SHORT, SHARP CONFLICT.

War Ships of the Powers Intervene and Stop the Fighting—Mataafa's Loss is Thirty Killed and Twenty Wounded—Malieton Becomes Impatient and Takes Things Into His Own Hands—Heads of the Enemy Brought in by Victors—War is Finished it is Said.

APIA, Samoa, July 19, via San Francisco, Aug. 4.—War broke out between Malietoa's and Mataafa's forces, but war ships of the powers intervened and stopped the fighting. Mataafa and his chiefs have surrendered.

The first outbreak occurred July 7, when the royal forces started their march on Malie, Mataafa's camp. Next day the first blood was shed. Mataafa's loss is estimated at thirty killed and twenty wounded.

Malietoa and his chiefs had become impatient at what they considered the indifference of the three powers, and determined to take the matter into their own hands, and the advance upon Malie was begun.

One section of the King's army was sent through the bush, with orders to spread out and connect with another section. Below Malie a third section, accompanied by an armed fleet of fifteen boats sailing close in shore, went along the beach. According to the plan, Mataafa was to be hemmed in on all sides.

The accidental discharge of a gun brought the two forces into conflict before the circle around Mataafa was complete. At a plantation belonging to a German firm the followers of Malietoa and the adherents of Mataafa met. Both lines extended from the ocean beach three or four miles into the interior. A large detachment of Mataafa's men were stationed in a cattle yard. As the King's men advanced, the men on Mataafa's side recognized friends and called out cordial greetings, handshakes were indulged in, and kava exchanged.

It seemed as if friendly relations were to be re-established. One ferocious old warrior, named Faiu, urged the King's men back into the ranks, when sombody fired a shot and the fight commenced. Firing became general and deadly. On the sea beach, opposite the cattle yard, were posted a number of the King's men.

Mataafa's men advanced to the wall and were exposed to a raking fire. Another detachment of Malietoa's troops took advantage of an opening inside the wall to pour in repeated and deadly volleys. The Mataafites were forced to abandon the stockyards, and as they got over the wall at the rear they were greeted with another attack, and were forced to retreat to the shelter of another stone wall a little distance into the bush.

Here they made a stand and Malietoa's men retired. When they attacked the place next morning Mataafa and his warriors had fled to Malie, which place he burned.

Malietoa's forces returned to Apia bearing the spoils of victory.

It is the custom of the Samoans to decapitate killed or even wounded enemies. Among the heads brought to the King were those of two women, but it is believed they were killed by mistake, though they took an active part in the fight. Mataafa and his followers got away in boats to the adjoining island of Manovo. On July 15 King Malietoa sent an ultimatum to Mataafa demanding the surrender of himself and chiefs, the sole condition being that their lives would be spared. No reply was made to this.

On July 16 the British man-of-war Katoomba arrived at Apia, bringing joint instructions from the powers that the rebellion must be subdued. The commanders of the British and German war ships and the Consuls of the three powers held a consultation. It was decided to demand Mataafa's surrender, and the British and German war ships (no American vessel was there) sailed for Manovo. They arrived there early on the morning of July 18, and sent word to Mataafa that if he did not surrender before 1 P. M. his camp would be shelled by the ships and Malietoa's warriors landed. But a quarter of an hour before the time was up Mataafa and his chiefs boarded the Katoomba and surrendered.

After the surrender, the Consuls issued the following proclamation:

"*To All Samoans:*

"We, Consuls of the treaty powers, hereby give notice to all Samoans that Mataafa and his chiefs have surrendered. The war is quite finished. Any further disturbances will be suppressed by the men-of-war. All Samoans must return at once to their own districts."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Neither the State Department nor the Navy Department has received any information concerning the Samoan war except that conveyed to them in United Press dispatches. The United States is not represented by any vessel at Samoa, but the United States steamer Philadelphia, now on her way to Valparaiso, and several days overdue, is under orders to proceed from Valparaiso to Apia.

Provisional Government Will Prosecute.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—The Executive Council of the Provisional Government of Hawaii has decided to institute prosecution for criminal libel against Charles Creighton for having put Minister Blount's name on the cane presented to Claus Spreckels, which Blount claims was unauthorized, unless a satisfactory apology is made to the American Minister by Creighton.

Charles Creighton has not yet replied, since the rejection of his proffered explanation and apology.

The Royalists declare he will refuse to apologize further, and that he still claims Blount is not offended and that the Government is persecuting him.

BLUE FLEET DEFEATS THE RED.

Encounter Off the Irish Coast Witnessed by Many Persons.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The sham battle between the two fleets that have been manœuvring off the Irish coast ended to-day. The final engagement was fought off South Stack.

Early this morning heavy firing was heard by those on shore, and the cannonading lasted for several hours. The war ships were at close quarters and the fight was witnessed by many persons.

The Red fleet, under command of Vice Admiral Fairfax, was finally defeated by the Blue fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Fitzroy, and the vessels composing it dispersed and retreated toward Holyhead. The victors pursued the fleeing vessels and captured many of them. In fact, had the hostilities been real instead of make believe, it could be said that the whole Red fleet fell into the hands of the enemy. The final manœuvre ended at 6 o'clock in the evening. The end of the engagement, as seen from Holyhead, was a grand spectacle.

According to the programme, target practice follows the end of the manœuvres. After that has been completed the divisions, squadrons, &c., will assemble for inspection prior to disperson. The A division of the Red fleet will assemble at Spithead and the B division at Torbay. The C division of the Blue fleet will meet at Portland and the D division at Plymouth Sound.

Parnellites Oppose the Home Rule Bill.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.—A meeting of the Dublin section of the Independent Nationalists (Parnellites) was held to-day, for the principal purpose of arranging the programme of the coming Parnellite convention. The meeting voted against the acceptance of the Home Rule bill.

Gold Coming on the Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The American Line steamer Paris, Capt. Randle, which sails from Southampton for New-York to-morrow, will take 148,000 sovereigns consigned to American houses.

The Cortes Adjourned.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—A royal decree was read in the Cortes to-day adjourning the session.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 4.—The damage by fire, smoke, and water this morning in the Gabriel and Roach Blocks will reach from $30,000 to $35,000. The loss is covered by insurance to about half the amount. Among the heaviest losers are the Gabriel estate, F. W. Roach & Co., H. A. Harrison, K. K. Gardner, W. J. Bell, and A. E. Rannells.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 4.—Thomas Moore's saloon at 214 Nicollet Avenue was gutted by fire this morning. The Merchants' Hotel, 212 Nicollet Avenue, and the wholesale house of J. F. Brown, 216 Nicollet Avenue, were also damaged in the upper story, but the loss is mostly on the buildings. Losses, $20,000; insurance, $25,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—The branch house of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company of Akron was partially destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is $125,000; insurance about $70,000.

PRINCETON, Minn., Aug. 4.—Fire this morning destroyed the First National Bank Building, hotel, and six business houses. Loss, $50,000; insurance only partial.

World's Fair Excursions.

Fast time to Chicago via West Shore Railroad; $17 for return ticket; 10 A. M., Monday, Aug. 7, and Saturday, Aug. 19.—Adv.

AN ULTRA-LOYAL OUTBURST.

British Canadians Demand Support for the Imperial Navy.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—At the last meeting of Bowood Lodge, the principal association of the Sons of England in Canada, a resolution was adopted deploring the loss of the British war ship Victoria, and calling upon the Dominion Government to make the maintenance of two vessels of the imperial fleet a permanent charge upon the revenues of Canada. This unexpected demand from the ultra-loyalists is likely to give the present Government some trouble, as the Conservatives have always professed to be the imperialist party of the Dominion and willing to make any sacrifice for the maintenance of British interests.

So far Canada has done nothing toward supporting the British Army and Navy, though the Australian colonies have done so. The French Canadians, even those who support the present Conservative Government, would oppose any proposal to expend Canadian public money in building or maintaining war ships for imperial purposes—ships which might be used in war against their beloved France. The Canadians, as a rule, think that they do enough for purposes of "defense" when they expend a million dollars a year for militia service. The direct challenge of the over-zealous Sons of England to the professional loyalists to give a practical exhibition of their desire for imperial unity and their devotion to old England is causing some embarrassment in Ministerial circles.

The Canadian Liberals, who are described by their opponents as enemies of the empire, disloyal men, annexationists, &c., are not disturbed over the matter, but are calling upon the Government party to show their devotion to Britain by acts rather than cheap professions. For years the protectionist element in Canada—that is, the English-speaking members thereof—has been talking up "federation of the empire" as a sort of safety valve for the growing discontent over the high-tariff policy of their party.

It is a curious fact that the Canadians who profess the greatest love for Britain and British institutions are also the strongest advocates of prohibitory duties upon British goods. Their position in this regard having become a subject of ridicule and an indefensible anomaly, they took up the inter-imperial preferential trade movement, which is based upon the proposition that Great Britain shall discriminate, by means of her customs tariff, in favor of colonial products and against those of all foreign countries. That one-sided policy was indorsed by the Dominion Government, and a resolution asking the Imperial Parliament to adopt it was passed by the Canadian Commons, the Liberals opposing it, and moving an amendment setting forth that, in view of the fact that Great Britain admits all Canadian products free, the Canadian duties upon British goods should be reduced.

The British Government—the Conservatives being then in power—refused to listen to the preferential trade scheme, describing it as protection in a new disguise, and a policy which would tax the bread of the British masses, provoke retaliation by foreign nations, and greatly restrict Britain's foreign commerce without doing the colonies any good. It would naturally be supposed that in return for tariff discrimination by Great Britain in favor of the colonies and against the rest of the world the Canadian protectionists would be willing to admit British goods free into the Dominion, but they decline to listen to any such proposal, and insist that England would have sufficient compensation for the sacrifice proposed if Canada made her protective duties upon imports from the United States and other foreign countries a little higher than those which shut out British goods.

The preferential trade scheme having collapsed—no sane British statesman being willing to accept it—the ultra-loyalists in Canada propose to keep up their reputation by demanding that a portion of their country's revenue shall be used in supporting British war vessels, but it is doubtful if any Government will ever venture to ask Parliament to spend money for any such purpose. The Canadians who lie awake at night devising schemes for promoting imperial projects and extending imperial influence are noisy, but not very numerous.

NEWS FROM THE CHICAGO.

Her Stay Off the Irish Coast—To Have Her Machinery Overhauled.

Advices which have been received from the United States war ship Chicago announced that she would sail on July 23 from Kingston, Ireland, for Southampton, England. At Southampton the Chicago, it was stated, would be given an overhauling of her machinery. The boilers of the vessel need immediate attention.

The same advices stated that the Chicago would not be detained at Southampton probably longer than Sept. 30. On this latter date the Chicago will sail, it was said, for southern waters, visiting the Mediterranean and proceeding as far east as the Levant.

The general opinion of the officers now aboard the Chicago is that this ship is probably the most comfortable vessel possessed by the new navy of the United States. The only defect in the vessel appears to be the engines. With new engines of the triple-expansion type the big cruiser, it is thought, will be very fast, and at the same time far more formidable than she is at present.

The stay of the Chicago at Kingston, Ireland, has been one series of festivities showered upon that vessel's officers. It appears that many of the inhabitants of Kingston labored under the impression that Rear Admiral Henry Erben of the Chicago was a personal friend of Mayor Gilroy. The Admiral, it is reported, endeavored to correct this mistake, declaring to many who made this reported friendship the basis of attention that he never had the honor of meeting New-York's Mayor.

Admiral Erben appears to have enjoyed immensely the attention shown to the Chicago in Irish waters. The Admiral is a blunt way, however, is reported to have expressed himself very forcibly concerning some of the Irish newspapers. Not a few of them, he declared, understand the art of "faking" almost as well as some of the American editors. It seems that several of the Irish newspapers announced that the officers of the Chicago had made a pilgrimage to Parnell's grave and had placed rosettes upon the mound marking the spot. It is known positively that there was not a word of truth in this statement.

From the Chicago comes the information that the manœuvres of the British fleet during the present Summer are entirely unlike anything ever practiced before by British squadrons. The British Admiral commanding the fleet assigned to Irish waters is at present engaged in operating that fleet from his house in Queenstown.

All the off-lying ships of the Irish defense fleet are provided with carrier pigeons. Whenever the enemy appears in force off the coast his presence is made known by a message sent by a carrier pigeon to a telegraph station on the Irish beach. This telegraph station immediately informs by wire the Admiral commanding at Queenstown. The Queenstown Admiral has before him a large map upon which he endeavors to mark at all times the general position of the ships of the enemy. Having received information of the presence of a squadron or a single ship of the opposing force off the Irish coast, the Queenstown Admiral immediately telegraphs to outlying ships of his own fleet to reinforce at a designated point. It is all done in one hour's time.

Wires, it is said, have been led up to the Admiral's house, and at present the British Admiral at Queenstown can, in his own office, communicate with every vessel engaged in protecting the Irish coast.

The officers and crew of the Chicago are reported in good health.

LETTER FROM MR. BAYARD.

He Urges the Immediate Repeal of the Sherman Act.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 4.—Ambassador Bayard, writing from London to a friend in this city, says:

"I am looking somewhat anxiously to the meeting of Congress and hope there will be no faltering in the resolve to maintain the gold unit of value. So far from depreciating the intrinsic value of silver bullion, I believe the cessation of storage and accumulation of stock will help the market price for this commodity, as it would help any other commodity.

"Whatever future steps may be taken a present step ending the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman act is of the plainest duty and necessity. Green spectacles put upon a donkey are reported to have induced him to eat shavings instead of grass, but it was not a sustaining diet.

"The intrinsic value of gold makes it the best standard and measure of the unit for the calculation of exchanges, and to unship it is simply to hobble the whole machinery of civilized contract out of gear, to bring about confusion and disaster and strike a blow at all obligations of morality and good faith, which are the corner stone of honest life.

"What a cry would go up if the pound avordupois were reduced to ten ounces and contracts executed at that rate.

"Speculators are not needed to guide men in such paths, and no sophistry should be permitted to obscure plain duty."

Quick Passage by the Fuerst Bismarck.

CUXHAVEN, Aug. 4.—The steamer Fuerst Bismarck, New-York, July 27, for Hamburg, arrived here at 4 P. M.

She passed the Needles at 1:40 P. M., making the passage in six days fourteen hours and thirty-five minutes, beating the record of the steamer Paris, which was six days nineteen hours and four minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO POLITICS

BOTH PARTIES HAVE MADE A FAILURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Conditions Shaping Toward a Citizen Movement—The Attempt of the "Better Elements" in the Democratic Party to Obtain Control Successful, but the People Are as Badly Off as Under the Old-time Boss Rule—No Hopes for the Republicans—Simply a Municipal Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—San Francisco is the storm centre of California politics. A knowledge of the conditions here is essential to a comprehension of party prospects in the State. As a promising campaign in New-York has often been wrecked on a Mayoralty deal on Manhattan Island, so the verdict of California on great national issues has more than once been reversed by the rivalries of bosses for the local patronage in San Francisco.

The present state of municipal politics here is one of utter chaos. Dead Higgins and exiled Buckley have left imitators, but no successors. There is no man in either party strong enough to seize power and hold it. When Buckley was in his glory he was the absolute monarch of the local Democracy. The disastrous election of 1890 put the Republicans in control of every branch of the City Government, and Buckley was dethroned, threatened with indictment, and driven into banishment. If the Republican Boss Higgins had been alive he might have consolidated the power of his party and enabled it to retain control for a long time.

But Higgins was dead, and the spoils of victory were portioned out in the name of the Republican organization by a saloon keeper named Crimmins and his partner, Martin Kelly, who had acquired a modest competence in the junk business, with no questions asked as to the antecedents of the junk purchased, as well as in the industry of securing municipal contracts on combination bids. It took only about six months of the Crimmins and Kelly management to destroy the Republican party as a serious factor in San Francisco politics.

Mean while a revolution was in progress in the Democracy. A number of gentlemen, chiefly "scholars in politics," with hardly any experience in practical management, met in the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic League, and resolved to reorganize the party. They ignored the regular organization, controlled by the friends of Buckley, and created clubs of their own in every Assembly district, with a new County Committee, carefully picked from men who had never been associated with the old régime. At first this movement was purely in the interest of reform, but as it gained power it attracted

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ANOTHER BAD DAY FOR BEAR OPERATORS.

Well-Known Capitalists Combine to Take Advantage of Improving Conditions and Turn the Tables on the Pessimists—An Ineffectual Cholera Scare—Bank Suspensions Reflect Past Misfortunes—The Currency Stringency Will Be Overcome on the Arrival of Gold Now on the Way.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

There was some uneasiness at the opening of the stock market this morning, based on the possibility of the appearance of cholera at Quarantine and on the failure of the German-American National Bank of St. Paul, which was announced in THE TIMES this morning. The depression was short-lived, however, and before the day was over the bears were once more in a state of semi-panic.

The news of the day was far from encouraging. Added to the currency stringency, which has become universal throughout the country through the hoarding of funds, were three bank failures in St. Paul, another in Providence, and several at smaller places. The bears attempted to magnify the importance of the sickness on the Karamania, but, as events show, with slight success, and they also made much of the issuing of another round lot of loan certificates by the Clearing House. Their efforts to depress prices met with resistance of such a stubborn character that they were compelled to recognize the truth of the fact published in THE TIMES almost every day this week that the market has ceased to be one-sided. It is no longer a secret that certain well-known capitalists, appreciating the prevailing low prices and well informed as to the extent of the outstanding short interest, have combined to take early advantage of the improving conditions which must follow the completion of well-assured events. Among the latter are to be classed the early arrival of large amounts of gold from Europe, which will go far toward re-establishing normal currency conditions, and the repeal of the Silver-Purchasing act, which event will restore confidence among foreign investors who until now have been busy in liquidating everything American which they have held, in the fear that the debt owed to them might not be paid in honest money. Another aid to the currency situation will be the increased circulation which the national banks have already provided for, and that movement is by no means over.

The active stocks to-day were Sugar, St. Paul, Chicago Gas, Western Union, General Electric, Burlington, Northwestern, and Louisville and Nashville, and, while the net advances were not so extraordinary as those of last Wednesday, they were sufficiently sharp to wipe out a considerable portion of the remaining paper profits of the bear contingent. In the stocks named the gains ran from 2½ in Western Union to 4¾ in Sugar, the average advance being very nearly 3½ points. Aside from these, there were other notable gains in the less active stocks, among them Rock Island, 3¾ points; Lackawanna, 3¼; Lake Shore, 3¾; Manhattan, 2¾, and Missouri Pacific, 1¾.

The bears were most acutely alarmed in the final half hour, when they found that, while all active stocks were loaning at a premium, few or none were being offered for sale. The final prices were the highest of the day. Mr. James R. Keene, who has not been active in the market for some months until now, announced to-day that, in his opinion, there would be a bear panic within a week. He estimates that there are a million shares of stock short in the market, which, if conditions continue to improve, cannot be covered without advancing stocks 10 points. Mr. Keene's estimate of the short interest may be too large, but that it is greater than has previously existed at any one time in the history of the market there is excellent reason to believe.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26½	31	26½	31	30½	31	2,445
American Cotton Oil pf	57	59	57	59	59	60	355
American Express	106	106	106	106	105	110	198
*American Sugar Refining	69½	75⅛	69	75	75	75⅛	63,561
*American Sugar Refining pf	73	75	73	75	74½	75⅛	495
American Telegraph & Cable	70	70	70	70	70	77	142
*American Tobacco	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	55	57	200
American Tobacco pf	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	80	83	210
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	14¼	16⅛	14¼	16⅛	16⅜	16¾	8,462
Baltimore & Ohio	65	65	65	65	63	68	190
Canada Southern	41½	42⅝	41½	42⅝	42¾	43½	555
Canadian Pacific	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70	71	100
Central Pacific	18½	18½	18	18	18	18½	950
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅝	15½	14¼	15½	15⅜	16	1,990
Chicago Gas	46	52¼	45½	52⅜	52	52¼	35,384
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	54⅔	54½	54⅔	54⅓	55½	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	89	89	89	89	89½	90½	106
Chicago & Northwestern	93½	99⅜	93	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	13,318
Chicago & Northwestern pf	133	133	133	133	130	133	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76	80	76	79⅞	79⅝	80	13,775
C., C., C. & St. Louis	32	33¼	32	32⅜	32¾	33¼	1,680
C., M. & St. Paul	51¼	55⅜	50¼	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	61,060
C., M. & St. Paul pf	106½	107⅞	106½	107½	108		471
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	56	61¾	56	60¾	60½	60¾	9,820
Colorado Fuel & Iron	21½	21½	21½	21½	20½	22	100
Col. & Hock. Coal	7½	7½	7½	7½			15
Col., H. V. & Tol.	13¾	14	13¾	14	14	15	300
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	55	55	55	55	55	60	52
Consolidated Gas	120	121½	120	121½	121½	123	303
Delaware & Hudson	111¼	113⅛	111¼	113½	113	113½	702
Delaware, Lack. & Western	138	138	141	138	140¼	141	3,960
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10	11	40
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	28¾	29¼	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	15	17	15	16¾	16⅝	16¾	7,435
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	6	6	5½	7½	200
Edison Electric Illuminating	89	89	89	89			100
Evansville & Terre Haute	92	92	92	92	90	92	100
General Electric	45	51⅝	44½	50	49½	50	17,420
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	6½	6½	6½	6½	5⅜	6½	50
Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	91½	93	100
Iowa Central	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7½	150
Iowa Central pf	18	18	18	18	18½	21½	100
Laclede Gas	11½	12	11½	12	11	12½	540
Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	14½	15⅜	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	58	58	57½	58	58	58½	355
Lake Shore	111	116	111	115⅜	115⅜	116	2,492
Long Island	95	95	95	95	94	98	110
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	57⅝	53¼	56⅜	56½	56¾	12,476
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9½	10¾	9½	10¾	10¼	10½	400
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago, t. r	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾			10
Manhattan Consolidated	108½	112⅝	108¼	112½	112¼	112¾	3,177
Michigan Central	85	86¾	82½	86		85	55
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	9½	120
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r	22	23¼	22	23¼	22	25	300
Missouri Pacific	21¼	23	21¼	23	22¾	23	2,815
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16⅜	17	16	17	16⅞	17	625
Mobile & Ohio	14	14	14	14	12½	14	100
Morris & Essex	140	140	140	140			210
National Cordage 1st as. paid	10	11	10	11	11	12	382
*National Lead	24	25⅜	24	25¼	25⅜	25½	1,757
*National Lead pf	59½	60¾	59½	60	60	60¼	2,776
National Linseed Oil	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜			300
National Starch	9	9	9	9	8	10	100
New-Jersey Central	91	96	91	96	96	97	689
New-York Central	98¾	99	98⅝	99	99	100	1,249
New-York & New-England	18¾	20	18⅝	20	20	20⅛	1,985
New-York, Chicago & St. L	12½	12½	11⅞	12	12½	12¾	310
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	22	22	22	22	22	21½	100
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	11¾	11¾	11	11¾	11¾	11⅞	4,555
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24	26	130
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼	10⅜	841
New-York, Sus. & Western pf., new	39½	40	39½	40	40	41¼	200
North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅜	5¾	5⅞	510
Northern Pacific	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8½	8⅜	8⅝	2,046
Northern Pacific pf	21¾	23½	21¾	23½	23¼	24	886
Ontario & Western	12⅞	13¾	12¾	13¼	13¼	13½	728
Oregon Railway & Navigation	40	40	40	40	40	45	100
Pacific Mail	9¾	10	9¾	10	10½	11	220
Philadelphia & Reading	13½	13⅜	13½	13½	13½	14	300
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	13½	110
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf	43	43	43	43	42½	45	105
Pittsburg, F. W. & C	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	142	145	20
Pullman Palace Car	141	147	141	147	146	150	1,196
Rich. & West Point, 1st as. paid	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	5⅝	7⅝	525
Rich. & West Point pf., t. r	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¼	13¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	28	29¾	28	29¾	29⅝	30	4,105
St. Paul & Omaha pf	99⅜	101	99⅜	101	100¾	102	245
Tennessee Coal & Iron	13	13¾	13	13¾	13¾	13¾	540
Texas Pacific	6	6	6	6	6	6⅛	310
Union Pacific	19¼	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	6,680
U. P., Denver & Gulf	7	7	7	7	7	8	100
United States Rubber pf	64	64	64	64	64	70	125
Wabash	7	7½	7	7½	7⅜	7⅝	950
Wabash pf	13	14	13	14	14⅜	14½	1,720
Western Union Telegraph	74¾	78⅜	74½	78	77⅝	78	18,398
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	12	13	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅝	43⅜	37⅝	43⅜	39	47	470
Wisconsin Central	6½	6¾	6½	6½	6½	8	300

Total sales.....335,092

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	107	107½	106	107½	$11,000
At., T. & S. Fe 4s	71¼	73	71	73	150,000
At., T. & S. Fe 2d 2½-4s, A	34	35½	34	35½	65,000
At. & Pac. 4s	53½	53½	53	53½	19,000
Aus. & N. W. 1st	86	86	86	86	8,000
Brooklyn E. 1st	104	105	104	105	26,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	95	95	95	95	5,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	99	99	99	99	8,000
CanadaSouth. 1st	100	100	100	100	2,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	66	66	66	66	6,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	94	94	94	94	17,000
Chi. & Erie 1st	89	89	89	89	1,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	8,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	80	80	80	80	30,000
C., B. & Q. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	112½	113	112½	112½	19,000
Chi. Gas. & C. 1st	75	75	75	75	1,000
Col. & H. Val. 5s	77	77	77	77	3,000
Con. Gas of C. 5s	60	70½	60	70½	42,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	73	73	73	73	10,000
Det., M. & M. 4s	20	22	20	22	11,000
East Tr. Gas 5s	85¾	86	85¾	86	2,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s	85	85	85	85	11,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	98¼	98¼	97½	97½	15,000
Erie 2d cn	64	65	63½	65	198,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	2,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	70	70	70	70	3,000
Harlem r. 1st	115	115	115	115	2,000
Iron Mount. 1st ext. 5s	95	95	95	95	1,000
Kan. Pac. cn	97	97	97	97	6,000
Kan. P. 1st, Den. ast	109	109	109	109	7,000
Kan. & T. 1st g. 4s	74	74⅞	74	74⅞	26,500
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	35	36¾	34	36¾	46,000
Laclede Gas 1st	72	72	72	72	17,000
Lake S. 2d cn., f.	114¼	114¼	114	114	9,000
Met. Elev. 2d	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Mo. Pan. 1st 4s	93	93	93	93	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	90	90	90	90	7,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	119	119	119	119	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	80¼	80¼	80	80	3,000
N. Y. O. & W. 2d	102	102	102	102	5,000
North. P. cn. 5s	42	43	42	43	20,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	103	103	103	103	15,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	42	43⅞	42	43⅞	16,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	99⅜	100	99⅜	100	21,000
Peo. & East 1st	60	60	60	60	16,000
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	99	99	99	99	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	77	77	77	77	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	23	24	23	24	2,000
Reading gen. 4s	62⅜	62¾	62⅜	62¾	6,000
R. & W. P. T. con. tr. 5s, t. r	18½	20½	18½	20½	50,000
Rio G. W. 1st	64	64	64	64	1,000
Rock Island 6s	90½	90½	90	90½	68,000
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	55	55	55	55	3,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	54	55	54	55	11,000
St. Paul & D. 2d	100	100	100	100	3,000
St. Paul 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
St. Paul term. 5s	100	100	100	100	4,000
St. P. 1st. S. Minn.	106	106¾	106	106¾	13,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105	105	105	105	12,000
S. P., M. & M. 2d	112	112	112	112	1,000
T. & N. O. cn. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	7,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	63	63	63	63	6,000
Union Elev. 1st	102	103	102	102¾	15,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	48¼	49	48	48	21,000
Wabash 1st	94½	97½	94½	97½	10,000
Wabash 2d	69	70	69	70	15,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	96	96	96	96	15,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	96	96	96	96	2,000
West Shore 4s, g.	95¾	96	95¾	96	9,000

Total sales.....$1,182,500

*Including $500 at 75⅞.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	135	140
Alb. & Sus.	140	155
Alton & T. H. 2d	25	35
Alton & T. H. pf.	80	
Am. Coal	70	90
Am. Dis. Tel.	40	50
At. & Pac.	1½	3
B. & S. Ill. pf.	135	
B. R. & P.	22	
B., R. & P. pf.		75
B., C. R. & N.	30	
Chi. & Alton.	125	132
Cleve. & P.	150	
Col. Coal & I.		
Dev.	9	10
Consol. Coal	22	30
D. M. & Ft. D.	4½	7
D. M. & Ft. D., pf.		
Del., L. & W.	10	30
Del. & Hud.	90	
Del. & Hud. 1st pf.	4	12
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	½	2
Flint & P. M.	12	14
F. & P. M. pf.	75	58
Gt. North. pf.	105	112
Green B. & W. pf.	14	16
Homestake	8	13
Kan. & M.	8	10
Lac. & Pitt.	40	55
L. E. & St. L.	10	
Man. Beach	3½	5
Md. Coal pf.	50	70
Minn. Iron		60

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	68⅞	75⅛	68¼	74⅝	16,920
At., T. & S. Fe	14	16	13⅞	16	2,220
Can. Southern	42½	42½	42¼	42½	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	32	33	32	33	200
Ches. & Ohio	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	60
Cent. of N. J.	91	91	91	91	100
Chicago Gas	46¼	52⅛	45¾	52⅛	9,140
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	56¾	61⅜	56	60⅜	14,830
Chi., M. & St. P.	50⅞	55⅜	50⅜	54⅞	51,370
C., St. P., M. & O.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	70
Farmers' Loan & Trust	70	70¾	70¾	70¾	5,560
4d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	120	120½	120½	120½	100
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	110	99¼	99¼	10
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	65	112	111¼	200
Gold & Stock Telegraph				98	100
Georgia Pacific 1st					90
Georgia Pacific 2d					40
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf					85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf					96
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90				
†Iron Steamboat					18½
Iron Steamboat bonds	65				75
Journeay & Burnham	55				68
Journeay & Burnham pf					101
Kings County Elevated					13
Kings County Elevated 2d					89½
Long Island Traction	18¼				19
Mutual Gas, New-York	130				137
Manhattan Elevated 4 ₱ cent					87
†Madison Square Garden stock					16
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60				72
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1				
National Union Bank					175
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	100				107
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	25				
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity					425
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	645				655
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	87				92
Northwestern Telegraph	103				
†New-York Biscuit	18¼				21½
New-York Loan & Improvement					55
New-York Security & Trust	215				235
Old Dominion Steamship					80
Pratt & Whitney pf					91
Pennsylvania Coal	260				285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50				
Postal Telegraph & Cable					65
Standard Oil Trust	135				138½
Standard Gas					38
Standard Gas pf	74				78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	102				
†Second Avenue	95				105
State Trust	195				220
Staten Island	55				60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75				
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s					110½
Third Avenue Railroad					155
Third National Bank, New-York					108
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1				4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf					14
Thurber-Whyland pf	35				45
Trenton Potteries pf					90
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	115				
Terre Haute & Logansport	22				
Title Guarantee & Trust	165				170
United States Mortgage	143				153
Union Ferry					50
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	94				97½
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	97				101
Union Elevated 2d	39				45
United States Trust					350
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s					105
Wagner Palace Car					112
Winona & Southwestern 1st					49
Winona & Southwestern	2				4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call loaned at 3@5 ₱ cent., the average being about 4 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

Time money was in urgent demand, but very little was to be had. While 6 ₱ cent. is the basis of transactions, commissions ranging from 1 to 5 ₱ cent. bring the sales up to almost prohibitive figures.

Commercial paper was neglected. The supply was good, but nothing was done, the banks being out of the market. Nominal rates were 10 @15 ₱ cent.

Call money in London loaned at 1 ₱ cent.; short and three months' bills were quoted at 2⅞ ₱ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $83,497,097, and balances $4,265,278. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $75,197.

The Bank of England sold £222,000 in American eagles to-day for shipment to the United States.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market opened firm, eased off later in the day on free offering of bills, and closed steady. The posted rates for sterling were $4.81½ for 60-day bills and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¼@$4.80½ for 60-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¾@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.78@$4.79 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.22½ for short; reichmarks at 93⅞ and 94⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows at the places named: Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par to ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 discount; bank, 100 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraph, 10c premium. Philadelphia—New-York funds in strong demand; currency sold at 2 ₱ cent. premium. Boston—New-York funds sold at $2@$2.50 premium for cash. St. Louis—No trade. Chicago—New-York exchange $12.50 discount and practically unsalable.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 72¼ bid.

Bar silver sold at 71⅜c ₱ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 59c.

In London bar silver was firm at 33¼d ₱ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 160,057 ounces of silver; deposited, none; withdrawn, 9,010; certificates outstanding, 159.

The Treasury was to-day offered 312,000 ounces of silver and purchased 160,000 at 72c.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	4	Iowa Central pf	3½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	3	K. E. & Western	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	4¾	Lake Shore	3¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	2	Long Island	2
American Tobacco	1½	Louisville & Nashville	3⅛
American Tobacco pf	1½	Manhattan	2¾
At., Topeka & S. Fé	1⅞	Minn. & St. Louis, t. r	2¾
Baltimore & Ohio	3	Minn. & St. L. pf., t. r	3¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Chicago Gas	4⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	¾
Chi. & North west	4⅛	Mobile & Ohio	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	2⅞	National Lead	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	National Lead pf	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	¾	National Starch	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	1½	New-Jersey Central	4
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	3⅜	New-York & N. E.	1
Consolidated Gas	3¼	Northern Pacific pf	1½
Delaware & Hudson	2¾	P., C. & St. L. pf	¾
Del., Lack. & West	3¼	Pullman Car	5
Distilling & Cattle F.	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	St. Paul & Omaha pf	1⅛
Evansville & T. H.	2	Wabash	⅜
General Electric	3	Western Union	2½
Iowa Central	2	Wheel. & L. E. pf	2½

DECLINED.

Am. Tel. & Cable	2	National Linseed Oil	4¾
Central Pacific	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & East. Illinois pf.	1	Rens. & Sara.	5
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. cn 4s	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Union Pacific	⅞
Edison Elec. Ill.	7½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	2½	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	3⅞
Atch., T. & S. Fé 4s	1¼	Reading 1st pf. inc	1
Atch., T. & S. Fé 2d	1½	Rich. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r	1¾
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1½	Rio Grande West 4s	2
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. cn 4s	2
Chicago & Erie 1st	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d	1½
Chi., R. & Q. s. f. 5s	2	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Det., M. & M. l. g.	2	Wabash 1st	2½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1½	Wabash 2d	5
Laclede Gas 1st	1	West Union col. tr. 5s	1
Met. Elev. 2d	1		

DECLINED.

Consumers' Gas 5s	8½	Lake Shore 2d cn. r	1
St. L. & M. 1st ex. 6s	3½	N. Y. L. & W. 1st	1
Kansas & Pacific cn	1	Oregon Short Line 6s	5½

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ½. The sales on call were $125,000 4s registered at 109@109½ and $53,500 4s coupon at 109@109½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	99		Cur. 6s, 1896	105	
4s, r	109	110	Cur. 6s, 1897	107	
4s, c	109	110	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	
Cur. 6s, 1895	102		Cur. 6s, 1899	111	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fourth National	140	
Hudson River	153	
Pacific	195	
Seaboard National	173	
U. S. National	190	
Western National	109	

The sales of bank stocks were 48 shares of Manhattan at 175, 75 of Tradesmen's at 100, and 66 of Western at 109.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

		Increase.	Decrease.
Ches. & Ohio—			
4th week July	$295,793	$15,483	
Chic. & East Ill.—			
4th week July	98,100	15,500	
Den. & Rio G.—			
4th week July	126,600		$115,500
Month	458,800		286,600
Int. & G. North.—			
4th week July	79,154	23,687	
Iowa Central—			
4th week July	36,468	1,057	
Nor. & Western—			
4th week July	178,771		4,081
Month	761,259		1,397
Pitts. & Western—			
4th week July	77,546	2,993	
Month	264,542	54,742	
St. L. Southwest.—			
4th week July	106,400		19,400
Month	326,800		27,800
Wabash—			
4th week July	$73,000	15,000	

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note		50
American Surety	164	184
*American Type Founders' pf		82½
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	99	103
*Atlantic Trust	250	290
Bond & Mortgage Guaranty		105
†Broadway Insurance	112	120
Broadway scrip	170	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st		104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101½	
Broadway Surface 1st 5s		102½
Broadway Surface 2d	95	
Brooklyn City Railroad	158	163
Brooklyn Elevated	17½	20½
Brooklyn Traction		20
Brooklyn Traction pf		72
Central Cross-Town	150	
Central Park, North & East River		148
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	
Central Trust		980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	
Celluloid		92
Continental Trust		155
Brooklyn Traction pf	120	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₱ cent. L. S.)		88½
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	30	39½
†Equitable Gas, New-York		160
†Eighth Avenue	245	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	700	730
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.		70
†42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	
42d St., Manhat. & St

WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES.

A New-York Broker Sues the Jersey Central for Injuries to His Wife.

ELIZABETH, Aug. 4.—A suit for $10,000 damages was brought yesterday against the Central Railroad Company by Benjamin H. Hinds, a New-York broker, for injuries which his wife, Mary Frances Hinds, sustained in the disastrous rear-end collision at Greenville on Dec. 8, 1892.

Mrs. Hinds, who is one of Elizabeth's leading society women, and resides at 154 Williamson Street, has been seriously affected by her hurts, and is still under medical care. For several weeks she was unable to leave her bed.

The suit will be tried here at the October Term of the Union County Circuit Court.

This makes the third suit for $10,000 damages brought against the railroad company by victims of the Greenville wreck.

The company compromised the first suit, that of Miss Julia A. Gilroy of Washington Street, this city, by paying her $5,000.

Responsibility for an Accident.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The State Railroad Commission made known to-day the result of its investigation of the accident occurring half a mile below the Newburg station on the West Shore Railroad on July 13, whereby seven persons were killed and forty-one injured.

The commission finds that the accident was caused by the neglect of Michael Donahue, the switchman, to close the switch at the point where the accident occurred against the yard after he had opened it to permit the "pick-up" freight train to back in over it, and he, therefore, is directly responsible for the accident, and that James Dyer, the foreman of the section gang, who was at work at the switch, and who disconnected the signal rod and switch rod by taking out the interlocking bolt, thereby making it possible to set the signal and the switch at variance, is censurable for having left the rods disconnected.

The commission concludes that Donahue placed the signal at the switch leading into the yard so as to indicate a clear north-bound track, but did not close the switch against the yard, a condition possible because at that time the switch and signal stands were disconnected. The commission says this case calls for no recommendations.

Railroad Situation in the West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Western railroad men are inclined to take a hopeful view of the present situation. They look for good times beginning in September, or, at the latest, in October. Said President Roswell Miller of the St. Paul yesterday: "Everything depends on the financial conditions. There are good crops in our territory, better than the average, taking all crops together. There is a reasonable prospect of good prices for the crops. The people at large are not poor, and the country is in such a state, as respects its resources, as will enable it to respond with reasonable promptness to improved financial conditions. I don't mean at a bound, but steadily and healthily."

The corn roads especially are becoming more and more encouraged every day. Nothing but good reports on corn products are received at the Burlington and Atchison headquarters. President Reinhart of the Atchison said yesterday: "I have received complete reports of tonnage prospects from every point on our system. It is within bounds to say that we never had such a tonnage in sight. The future is all favorable and already our tonnage is increasing. The statement for last week is more favorable than we anticipated. I believe the worst of the trouble is over."

Lease of the Newark Passenger Road.

The new agreement between the New-Jersey Traction Company and the Newark Passenger Railway Company, by which all the latter company's roads in Essex County are conveyed to the former, was filed in the office of the Register of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday. The instrument also abrogates another lease entered into between the same parties on March 7, 1893, but never perfected. The lease is to run for 999 years, the annual rental, payable to the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York, being $600,000 for the first year, $90,000 for the second, and $105,000 each year thereafter. The Traction Company also agrees to pay all the Newark Company's liabilities, except its bonded debt and its mortgages, on which it will pay the interest. The bonded debt is not stated, but the mortgages aggregate $8,100,000.

The Newark Passenger Company has transferred to the Traction Company $1,600,000 of underlying bonds to secure the mortgages in part, the whole being secured by all the old company's lines.

To Forfeit a Charter.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 4.—Attorney General Culberson has instituted quo warranto proceedings in the district court at Hempstead, Waller County, to forfeit the charter of the Texas Western, a narrow-gauge railroad running from Houston to Sealy, in Austin County.

Railroad and Personal Notes.

—The conference between Vice President Voorhees of the Reading Railroad, the General Superintendents and Division Superintendents of the Lehigh Valley Road, and the Grievance Committee of the Employes ended Thursday night. Chairman Hughes of the Employes' Committee made a rather indefinite statement yesterday, which says the men were granted all they could reasonably expect, and that many rules were adopted which will be to their advantage.

—The Union Pacific, Rio Grande Western, Denver and Rio Grande, and Colorado Midland were accorded permission some time since to make second-class east-bound rates from Pacific coast points to meet the reductions made by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. They have decided among themselves, however, that the rates are not called for at present and will not put them in.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, returned to this city yesterday, after a long sojourn at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he went to obtain relief from a severe rheumatic attack. He is now feeling sufficiently well to resume his duties.

—William Semple, Jr., President of the Pittsburg and Akron Railroad, has confessed judgments aggregating $208,456.97, in consequence of the troubles involving the road. A few days ago the road passed into the hands of a receiver, and the failure of Mr. Semple was forced on this account.

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will, on Aug. 14, remodel its train service in some of its districts. The most important change proposed is the dropping of one of the three through daily passenger trains between Chicago and Denver.

—The Canadian Pacific Railroad has made another cut in passenger rates from San Francisco to Chicago, New-York, and Atlantic coast points. The charge for first-class passage from San Francisco to Chicago is $47.

—Orders were received at the Lehigh Valley shops in Easton, Penn., yesterday putting every department on short time. Until further notice the shops will be run five days a week. About 400 men are affected.

—Orders were posted yesterday in all the shops of the Reading Railroad reducing the time to five days a week. The only shop not affected by the order on the Reading system is the repair shop at Schuylkill Haven.

—Ticket scalpers in Texas intend to fight the new law which prohibits their doing business in that State after Aug. 1. It is claimed that the law is unconstitutional.

—The Pennsylania Railroad yesterday laid off 125 men at the shops on the meadows, near Jersey City. Those retained will be given only five days' work each week.

—New stock to the amount of $2,500,000 is to be issued by the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the purpose of retiring some bonds due next Spring.

—Thomas K. Scott will act as General Manager of the Georgia Railroad during the absence of General Manager Green, who is away on sick leave.

—Nearly all of the Western railroads are enjoying a substantial increase of passenger traffic in consequence of the special low rates to Chicago.

—Percy Metcalf is now the General Passenger Agent of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Road, with headquarters in Poughkeepsie.

—L. L. Austin, formerly with the Wabash Road, has been made General Claim Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—F. W. Cooke of Evansville, Ind., was elected Vice President of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad a few days ago.

—The New-York and New-England Road has a new general storekeeper in the person of W. J. Danisp.

—Jesse Neer has been appointed Division Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

—W. W. Atwood has been appointed Manager of the Middlesex Valley Railroad in this State.

Escaped from Blackwell's Island.

During the absence of Superintendent McCaffery of the Blackwell's Island bakehouse Thursday morning John Buckley, nineteen years old, who was employed there with other short-term prisoners, escaped from the island. The authorities think Buckley swam the river to Brooklyn.

The prisoner's home was with his parents at 1,361 Third Avenue, this city. He has not been there since his escape.

He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for drunken and disorderly conduct on July 26. The police are on the lookout for him.

Short of Money and Suspended.

Parrott Brothers, cotton brokers, with an office in the Cotton Exchange Building, suspended yesterday. They explained that the failure was unimportant and was due to being long of cotton and short of money. The liabilities are put at $5,000.

Did Not Return the Bicycle.

Charles Schwalbach, a Flatbush bicycle dealer, reported to the police yesterday that two bicycles, valued at $150 each, had been stolen. Two well-dressed men hired the bicycles Thursday night and failed to return them.

TROLLEY MEN MAY STRIKE.

Conductors and Motormen in Brooklyn Present a List of Grievances.

The motormen and conductors of the Smith Street trolley road, Brooklyn, are on the verge of a strike. They are dissatisfied with the treatment they receive at the hands of the company, and unless concessions are made to them they say they will tie up the road.

Andrew D. Best, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., and the officers of the Brighton Association called upon President H. W. Slocum, Jr., yesterday afternoon and presented a list of grievances which they informed him must be remedied. After talking the matter over informally it was agreed to resume the consultation to-day, when an agreement may be arrived at.

In the first place the men ask that the hours of labor be ten, within twelve, according to law. They ask twenty minutes for breakfast for the men who begin work before 7 A. M. Under the present arrangement they get only four minutes. They also want half an hour for dinner and a few minutes for supper.

The men complain that they cannot make their trips on schedule time and they ask for another time card. They also ask for the employment of switch tenders.

The conductors presented a separate list of abuses which, they say, they have to suffer.

Senator Roesch Anonymously Attacked.

Again the story about the effort to get Senator George F. Roesch, the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, out of his place as leader is abroad. This time it has a new form. Some one who does not sign his name has issued a circular as coming from the "Tammany Hall Democratic Committee on Reorganization of the Seventh Assembly District, P. O. Box 3,577," attacking Mr. Roesch. The circular deals in generalities, except where it speaks of the organization now in the Seventh as the "organization of the Roesch family and clique."

When seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Roesch said there might be some disappointed office seekers in the district, but his organization was in good shape and its lines were tightly drawn. As to the charge of the organization "being of the Roesch family and clique," Mr. Roesch said none of his brothers were holding office.

John Fennell, one of the leaders of the Otto Kempner opposition to Mr. Roesch in the district, said none of the Kempner people had anything to do with issuing the circular.

Capt. Cutts Still in Jail.

Capt. John Cutts, who was arrested Tuesday for fraudulently collecting refunded assessments from the City of Brooklyn, was still in Raymond Street Jail at a late hour last night, and will probably remain there until Monday. Although his friends have hunted for bondsmen, they have been unable to secure his release.

His alleged confederate, Lieut.-Col. Clobridge, is enjoying the freedom which Alderman Heany's ample fortune purchased for him.

Several employees of the Tax Department are said to be under surveillance and more warrants may be served to-day or Monday. It is not believed that Cutts and Clobridge are the only persons interested in the steals.

Beat His Wife with His Wooden Leg.

Henry Ahrens, a wooden-legged tobacconist, of 57 North Second Street, Williamsburg, was held at the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for assaulting his wife with his artificial limb.

Mrs. Ahrens has not lived with her husband for a long time, because of his cruelty. He visited her in North Fourth Sreest, near Berry Street, Thursday, and began quarreling with her. Becoming enraged, he took off his wooden leg and struck her on the head with it, knocking her down. After beating her into insensibility he fled. Ahrens's stepdaughter procured his arrest.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Auction Sales Adjourned—Private Transactions Reported.

Two sales announced for yesterday by R. V. Harnett & Co. were adjourned at the Real Estate Salesroom in the Trinity Building. Both were in foreclosure proceedings. One affected the seven-story brick apartment house at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The sale of this was postponed until next Friday.

In the other instance the sale was to have been had of a frame building and lot, 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, on a judgment obtained against Frederick W. Leroke. It is claimed that the latter is insane and that the judgment is inequitable. Proceedings are pending in the Court of Common Pleas, and yesterday Leroke's brother protested against the sale because Judge Bookstaver had issued an order staying all proceedings. The referee decided to adjourn the sale until Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May report the following sales: For L. B. Smith, the four-story twenty-foot house, with dining room extension, 44 West Seventy-fifth Street, for $42,500, and similar house, 56 West Seventy-fifth Street, at same price; for the estate of Mrs. Mary Miller, 22 West Forty-ninth Street, twenty-five foot, Columbia College leasehold, on private terms, and for Henry Herrmann of Paris the vacant plot, 44 by 100 by irregular, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, for $40,000.

NEW BUILDING AND ALTERATIONS.

In the Building Department yesterday plans for building and alterations were filed as follows:

By Sarah A. Lisk of 2,628 Marion Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling on the west side of Marion Avenue, north of Cole Street, $3,600.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store at 172 Avenue A, on the southeast corner of Eleventh Street, $2,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 4.

Broadway, 234 and 235; Thomas Maddock and wife to Eliza H. McCullough.....$200,000
Attorney 68, 7; Abraham Brodke and wife to Samuel Horenstein and wife..... 7,500
Pearl St, w s, adjoining s w corner Vandewater St, 23.8x68.5x34.6x67.9; Henry Youngs to Jessie A. Hart..... 11
Columbia St, e s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x118; Esther Hershkowitz to Max Feller..... 1
5th Av, n w corner Clinton Place, 28.6x100; Charles E. Sexton and wife to Albert C. Wall..... 1
Rivington st, 109; Laemmlin Buttenwieser and others to Louis Isaac..... 44,000
Tompkins St, e s, 92 ft s of Rivington St, 22 x60; Thomas F. Pollard and wife to Peter Schmitt..... 7,000
Sheriff St, 112; Ignatz Gluck to Louis Goldstein and another..... 28,900
28th st, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 49.9x irregular; Philip Ehrhard and wife to Frederick W. Ehrhard, ½ part..... 20,000
23d St, 345 and 347 West; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Minna G. Loewenstein and another..... 117,500
17th St, s s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 22.8x92x 28.8x122; H. Bailey and wife to Grace Sutherland..... 1
Same property; Grace Sutherland to Naomi Bailey..... 1
28th St, n s, 266.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Louis E. Rosenthorff to Isidor Meyer..... 39,000
59th St, n s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x60; Henry Silberhorn and wife to John G. Norris..... 20,000
76th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 75x304.4; John P. Everett to William H. Jacob and another..... 1
4th Av, 1,106; William L. Boyle and wife to Herbert L. Terrell..... 1
72d St, n s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 125x 102.2; Lucius H. Beers and wife to Anna E. Lyon..... 1
Same property; Doré Lyon and wife to Lucius H. Beers..... 1
76th St, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x304.4; William H. Jacob and another to John P. Everett..... 1
75th St, n s, 143 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x102.2; Miro M. Martin to Edgar E. Sell..... 1
Avenue A, 1,400; Joseph Janacek and wife to Daniel Maskin and another..... 200
124th St, 400 West; George W. Dunn and wife to Charles R. Bullwinkel and another. 1
100th St, w s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Harlem Storage Warehouse and Express Company to W. R. Daniels..... 1
117th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Catherine O'Hara to Mary P. McManus..... 5
113th St, s s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 15x100.10; Guste Goldstein to Jacob K. Weiner and others..... 6,500
136th St, 14 West; John Young and wife to H. E. Fox..... 23,000
4th Av, n e corner of 109th St, 27x74; Ann Reilly and another to Martin Reister..... 20,750
Lexington Av, 1,854; Sarah F. Gardner to Mary L. Williams..... 1
122d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Minna G. Loewenstein and others to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 45,000
St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 152d St, 25.5x 127.9x24.11x121.9; F. Stanhope Philips to Martha E. Philips..... 1
116th St, n s, 175 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 100x100.11; same to M. E. Philips..... 1
124th St, 400 West; W. C. Andrews and wife to George W. Dunn..... 1
136th St, n s, 205.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25 x100; James T. Barry and wife to William Mers..... 23,000
Forest Av, e s, 944.4 ft n of New St, 25x 100.2; M. G. Hart, referee, to W. F. Rehfeld..... 2,800
Robbins Av, e s, 80 ft n of Division St, 20x 80; William Hubert and wife to Mary L. Brennan..... 1
Forest Av, e s, 347.11 ft n of 161st St, 25.8x 300; William F. Rehfeld to P. G. Decker... 1
Forest Av, e s, 944.4 ft n of New St, 25.8x 300; Eugene Ring to William F. Rehfeld.. 9
Forest Av, e s, 644.4 ft n of New St, 25x300; F. O. Case to William F. Rehfeld..... 1
Prospect Av, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x 146; Simon Dansig and others to Jacob Leitner..... 2,000
Union Av, w s, 146 ft s of 156th St, 25x150; same to Joseph N. Provenzano..... 1,800
Lots 128 and 129, map of Belmont Village; John S. Anderson to B. S. Dick..... 1
1936 St, s s, 150 ft e of Ryer Av, 18x100; Peter L. Halpin, referee, to Star Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 2,500
Lot 73, map of Mount Hope, 24th Ward; Anna K. Iserdes to Caroline C. Weeks..... 1
Same property; Edward Haight, Jr., and another, executors, &c., to same..... 1
Same property; Caroline C. Weeks to Katharina Stanger..... 11,000
Lot 19, map of Adamsville, West Farms, 24th Ward; Martin H. Simonson and wife to Jonathan F. Lyon..... 950
Lot 20, map of Melrose South, 23d Ward; Eliza Nugent to Eliza Fitzsimmons..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Colletti, Emile, to Mary E. Malley; Lot 47, map Kingsland estate, 2 years..... $4,500
Fitzsimmons, Eliza, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 148th St, Lot 20, map of Melrose South, 1 year..... 2,000
Feehan, John J., and wife to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows and Small Children and another; two mortgages, 5 years..... 33,000
Gillespie, Michael, to Alexander Brown; s s of 59th St, s of 7th Av, 2 years..... 45,000
Hoskins, Thomas G., and another to F. S. Price; w s of Southern Boulevard, n of 187th St, demand..... 1,200
Hahnerman, Simon, and wife to Cornelia A. Bleecker; w s of Willis Av, n of 134th St, 3 years..... 6,000
Kruse, Henry, and wife to Charles Billing; Anthony Av, s w corner of 173d St, 1 year. 2,500
Kirkpatrick, Jean, to J. H. Heller, Jr.; n s of 130th St, e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 9,000
Leitner, Jacob, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Prospect Av, n of 156th St, 2 years..... 1,400
Lissner, Jacob L., and another to D. D. Lord and another; 722 Columbus Av, 5 years.. 15,000
Nicon, Lorenzo, to E. P. Cortezier; e s of Arthur Av, n of Jacob St, 1 year..... 400
Manning, John B., and wife to William P. St. John; s w corner of 85th St and the Boulevard, demand..... 20,000
Mitz, Wolf, and wife to Morris Plattner; 273 Delancey St, demand..... 15,000
Meyer, Isidor, to Louis J. Rosendorff; n s of 88th St, e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 9,000
Merz, William, to James T. Barry; n s of 136th St, e of Alexander Av, installments. 2,250
Morris, John G., to Henry Silberhorn and another; n s of 59th St, e of Lexington Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 20,000
Provenzano, Joseph N., to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Union Av, s of 156th St, 2 years, (two mortgages)..... 700
Rehfeld, William F., to William G. Talman; w s Tinton Av, n of 161st St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 8,000
Robinson, Mary E., and husband to Isidore Osorio; s s of 145th St, e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,000
Riester, Martin, to Ann Reilly; n e corner of 109th St and 4th Av, 2 years..... 3,750
Rogers, Charles F., to Mary G. Mellus; e s of West End Av, s of 84th St, demand..... 15,000
Stanger, Katharina, to Caroline C. Weeks; n s of Warren St, w of Topping St, 3 years. 5,000
Sell, Edgar E., to M. M. Martin; n s of 75th St, e of Park Av, 3 years..... 1,000
Sabrosqui, George, and wife to German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s s of 77th St, w of Avenue A, 1 year, (six mortgages)..... 64,000
Schmitt, Peter, to Barbara Linz; e s of Tompkins St, s of Rivington St, 5 years.... 2,000
Schumann, Gustav, and wife to George A. Goebel; s s of 18th St, e of 2d Av, 1 year... 1,500
Steinway Sons to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 14th St, w of Irving place, 1 year..... 150,000
Terry, Caroline C., and another to First National Bank of Hempstead; s s of 12th St, e of 6th Av, notes..... 14,000
Teets, A. Alonzo, to L. S. Teets; 342 West 121st St, 3 years..... 9,000
Washburn, Wilbur F., to Edward Murphy; e s of Pleasant Av, s of 119th St, 1 year.... 1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 1,236 ft s of Dock St, 25 feet front; George E. Stone against Mrs. B. A. H. Murphy, owner; A. & F. Hopkins, contractors..... $200
Same property; William Clarke against same..... 45
32d St, 117 to 123 West; Jean Rosselli against Emma Chase, owner; Maslenins & Vallosio, contractors..... 224
101st St, 50 and 52 East; Mendel Auerbach against Salvatore Panella, owner and contractor..... 650
Ridge St, 87; William P. Young & Brothers against Simon Fine and Harris Bosky, owners; Harris Grobert and Fine & Bosky, contractors..... 434
Washington Av, w s, 192 ft n of 165th St, 27.6 feet front; Abraham Steers against Herman Hornickel, owner; F. Steiger, contractor..... 374
Commerce St, 12; L. Placido against T. Miller, owner and contractor..... 28
Same property; Toni Cella against same..... 1
Same property; Rona Gisonna against same. 28
Same property; R. Andrea against same..... 13
Same property; L. Gradignia against same... 11
Same property; Giovanni Tentoro against same..... 28
Same property; Toni Fugaeci against same.. 5
Same property; Toni Raffo against same..... 28
3d Av, 2,162; John Regan against Hudson Realty Company and others, owners; C. E. Borst, contractor..... 538
Albany Road, e s, 123.7 ft n of Stone Monument, (XIV.,) Lot 115 on Giles's map; Michael J. O'Brien against Mary J. Mallin, contractor..... 300
161st St, n s, 135.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 70 feet front; W. H. and Ebenezer C. Jackson and others against William J. Gessner, owner and contractor..... 775

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Instruction—City Schools.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS.

Young men and women prepared for business, professional studies, and citizenship.

Economics, Civics, Politics, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, &c.

Fee, $100 per year. Send for circular.

GEORGE GUNTON, President,
34 Union Square, New-York.

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.

The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

YALE SCHOOL,

51 WEST 31ST ST.

Prepares for all colleges and for business.

WM. C. READIO, L. B. BROWN.

Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

HARVARD SCHOOL,

578 5TH AV.

REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.

Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.

Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,

453 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.

Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, principals.

MADAME MEARS.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies. 52d year. Reopens Oct. 2. 222 Madison Av.

MME. DA SILVA,

No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.

School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
AURORA, N. Y.

Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.

Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address

THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls.—A limited number of boys taken in the master's home. HERBERT D. PETTIT, M. A., Master. Lawrence, L. I.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $825, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. G. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

A SUMMER AND WINTER SCHOOL FOR young boys; 29th year; best references. C. M. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y.—A boarding school for young ladies. For particulars visit the institution or address Mother Superior.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.—For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's

GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES

TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

SOUSA'S BAND,

Concerts every afternoon and evening.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half-hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M. and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening, except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.

FINE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,

connecting with the

CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY 6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:35 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:35, 2:45, 9:30, 10:55 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR,
AND THE HAMPTONS.

FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.

See Time Tables.

"THE NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 3:20, 3:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M.
40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS.—40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

FROM FULTON ST. (NEW) SLIP, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

ERIE LINES.
EVERY SUNDAY.

SHOHOLA GLEN,

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.

Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.

75c. Round Trip 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

LONG BRANCH BOATS.

SHREWSBURY RIVER ROUTE.

ELBERON AND PLEASURE BAY leave foot of Jane St., N. R., (5 blocks below 14th St.,) and Battery Pier, near Barge office, for Highland Beach, Seabright, Little Silver, Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, and Branchport.

DAILY, (except Saturday and Sunday.)
Leave foot Jane St., 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M.
Battery Pier, 9:20 A. M., 3:20 P. M.
SATURDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 9:00 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Battery Pier, 9:20 A. M., 2:35 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 10:00 A. M.
Battery Pier, 10:20 A. M.
Battery Pier for passengers only.

Excellent facilities for passengers, horses, carriages, and freight of all descriptions. No freight received on Sundays. Longest, cheapest, and most delightful sail out of New-York.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
to
WEST POINT,
Steamer MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Arriving at West Point at 4:30. Returning on any of the West Shore Railroad trains. Passengers will have ample time to see Dress Parade, Government Buildings, &c. Fare for round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

Teachers.

TEACHERS WANTED.—LADIES: Several superior primary teachers for schools near city; English, Latin, and vocal music for high school; French, (native,) drawing and painting; piano and singing, Leipsig graduate. GENTLEMEN: Mathematics, Episcopalian; mathematics for school near city; mathematics, natural sciences, and athletics, Yale graduate preferred; German tutor for city family; French and English as tutor; French and German, Episcopalian; mathematics and military drill; English and military drill; manual training and English; violin and piano. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New-York.

PRIVATE TUITION.—During Summer months, by an experienced tutor, successful in preparing pupils for college. Call or address Herman Drisler, 9 East 49th St.

Summer Resorts.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE & COTTAGES

ON THE SOUND, BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN. Now open. Ninety minutes from New-York; within 100 feet of the shore; an unobstructed view of 40 miles on the Sound obtained from the hotel piazza; complete in service and appointments. Address GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., Bridgeport, Conn.

Summer Resorts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, Mass. The nearest first-class hotel to the Northern and Eastern Railway Stations. European Plan. 350 Rooms. $1 and up.

NEW-JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

Special weekly rates to families.

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

A.—

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK, ALL THE WAY BY BOAT.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
SPECIAL RATES FOR AUGUST.
MORTON & OBERMEIER.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,

NETHERWOOD, N. J.

45 minutes from Liberty St. New sanitary plumbing. Artesian well water. All modern conveniences. Rooms can be seen at any time.

FRANK E. MILLER.

HO

WILL SUPPORT MR. DAYTON

ADMINISTRATION FRIENDLY TO THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

Assurance to that Effect Already Given by the Postmaster General—Reports that Mr. Bissell Is Indifferent to the Interests of the Most Important Office in the Country Do Him Injustice—Whatever He Can Do to Improve the Service Here He Will Do.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Postmaster General Bissell has returned to Washington from his short Summer rest in the mountains. One of the subjects that he will take up now with the greatest interest and follow with natural pride will be the care of the New-York Post Office. This interest will be manifested not only because the office is in his own State, but because the New-York office has such extensive relations with the national system and the international postal service that it is entitled to the broadest consideration and most generous treatment that can be secured from the Congress.

In Mr. Bissell's absence some criticisms were made of the attitude of the postal administration which might have provoked another chief than Mr. Bissell to reply. But if there is one thing to which Mr. Bissell has a settled aversion, it is to a newspaper interview or controversy in which he is a participant.

Owing to statements apparently made upon imperfect information, the inference was permitted to be drawn that Postmaster General Bissell was ignorant of and indifferent or hostile to the interests of the New-York office. If Mr. Dayton had been at liberty to tell what he knew about the attitude of Mr. Bissell, it is unquestionably true that he would have been able, with the help of the newspapers that are supporting him so cordially, quickly to put the Postmaster General in the right light before the patrons of the New-York office.

It can be stated with the greatest positiveness that Postmaster General Bissell has been friendly to the needs of the New-York office from the time he accepted his position, and that he has made his interest known to the new Postmaster. Upon the occasion of Mr. Dayton's first visit to Mr. Bissell, when the business of the office was discussed, Mr. Dayton will tell his friends that Mr. Bissell not only displayed familiarity with the needs of the office and promised to give Mr. Dayton all the support in his power, but he suggested to Mr. Dayton many things which he knew should be done for the office.

The Postmaster General saw the recommendation said to have been made by the Postmaster at New-York for an increase of three or four hundred thousand dollars a year in the pay of employes of the New-York office. The amount and disposition of the appropriation for the year, if the law was to be carried out as it was passed by Congress, precluded the possibility of adopting such a suggestion. Of that fact Mr. Dayton became satisfied later on, and he was also satisfied that the Postmaster General and the department had dealt as liberally with the New-York office as the act of Congress making appropriations for the service would permit.

It was not, of course, Mr. Dayton who made these criticisms which brought rebuke to Mr. Bissell. It was apparent to Mr. Bissell that the information had come from some overzealous subordinate in the New-York office who was better acquainted with the duties of the office than he was with the difficulties encountered by the Post Office Department in endeavoring to carry on the whole service with an appropriation made less at the suggestion of Mr. Wanamaker than is ought to have been.

Mr. Bissell is determined that the New-York Post Office shall be provided for as generously as earnest representation in its behalf shall prove effective. He is fully aware that the department, as a part of the Administration, cannot win the popularity it should deserve, or that it hopes to gain, unless it shall make that great office the best, as it is the largest, in the country. It is probable that he told Mr. Dayton that he was hopeful that he would so manage the affair that the Administration would win approval for it, as in gaining applause for the Administration he would certainly acquire popularity for himself.

There is no doubt, too, that Mr. Dayton learned from Mr. Bissell that he need have no concern about what the department would do about the selection of persons to assist him. Mr. Dayton, it is safe to say, was assured that he might feel quite free from interference in that respect, and that whatever his judgment dictated as to changes would be approved as being in the direction of a better administration.

The time to secure liberal appropriations for the New-York Post Office will be when the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads makes up the Postal bill, and that bill will be made upon the estimates of the department as reported in the annual book of estimates. The Postmaster General will undoubtedly be able to secure reasonable appropriations from the committee.

The patrons of the New-York office may rest assured that in Postmaster General Bissel the office will have a constant and appreciative friend.

The Essex to be a Receiving Ship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The old Essex is to be a receiving ship, and will be stationed at Philadelphia in place of the St. Louis. The Essex was begun at Kittery, Me., in 1874 by the Government and completed in 1876 at Boston by Donald McKay.

Her last duty was on the South Atlantic station, whence she recently returned. She was taken to the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is a bark-rigged ship of 1,375 tons displacement, of the same type as the Enterprise, the nautical school ship at Boston.

The St. Louis, which is replaced, is one of the oldest ships on the naval register. The vessel was built in 1828 in this city.

Policy as to Gold Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is said at the Treasury Department that there is no likelihood of the resumption of the issue of gold certificates until the free gold stands from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 above the reserve.

Their increase can only be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has not yet given any instructions in that direction.

The free gold is now nearly $900,000.

Money to Entertain the Firemen.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Coney Island Fire Department held a meeting this evening and reported that $12,000 has been subscribed by the business men on the island for the entertainment of the visiting firemen during the State convention. The Chairman stated that $8,000 more would be subscribed.

Supposed to be a German Merchant.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 4.—Herman Willens, who is supposed to have been a German merchant residing in Berlin, died at Kopf's Hotel, 503 Hudson Street, this morning from heart disease. Nothing is known of him beyond the fact that he had been to the World's Fair and was on his way home.

MRS. MEYER MAKES A DENIAL.

Says She Was Kindly Treated and Not Abused at the Hospital.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—Before leaving for New-York in charge of officers this afternoon, Mrs. Meyer, wife of Dr. Meyer, who is in the Tombs charged with wholesale poisoning, denied the story printed to-day which said she had been abused while a patient at Harper Hospital.

Her appearance goes far toward refuting the claims made by her husband's attorney, as she has a bright, healthy appearance and does not show a trace of anxiety or suffering. During her illness she was spared, as far as possible, any intrusion that might delay or prevent her recovery, and both she and the hospital authorities deny that she was subjected to any undue influence, threatened, drugged, hypnotized, or misled as to the status of her husband's case.

The hospital records corroborate her statement that she was given an opiate but once. She says that there was no time when she did not have perfect command of her thoughts and a full appreciation of what she was saying.

The Pinkertons were allowed to act as guards, but not as inquisitors. Mrs. Meyer says that she was not told that her husband had pleaded guilty and implicated her, but on the other hand, had been shown a New-York paper in which he was reported as pleading not guilty, reserving the right to enter a plea of guilty. This is impressed upon her memory from the fact that she, at the time, asked just what rights were reserved to him by this procedure.

The woman declares that there was no threat to remove her children if she did not confess, and that the elder was taken to the foundlings' home with her approval because he was ailing and she was unable to care for him.

She was certainly in her right mind and was her own free agent to-day so far as talking was concerned, for her answers were prompt and pointed as were her refusals of information when she did not care to give it. While at the hospital she received a letter from her husband and a telegram from a friend. As to the merits of the main case she would not say a word.

THREE WOMEN ARE CANDIDATES.

School Commissionerships Are the Offices They Desire.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—A new factor is to be introduced into Chautauqua County politics this Fall by the candidacy of Mrs. Martha R. Almy for the office of School Commissioner in the Third District.

Mrs. Almy enters the field at the request of the Chautauqua County Political Equality Club. In giving her reasons and outlining her future course, she said she would make no canvass of any political party, but would appeal to the men and women of Chautauqua County who believe that the county has the right to the best services of citizens regardless of sex.

Her only opponent in the district is the present incumbent, James R. Flagg, and as he will undoubtedly receive the support of the Republicans, an interesting contest is promised. The Chautauqua County Political Equality Club is the strongest organization of the kind in Western New-York, and as the women have wisely decided not to draw party lines, they will undoubtedly poll a large vote.

In Cattaraugus County there is to be a similar movement. Miss Christina McLennan, sister of Judge Peter B. McLennan of Syracuse, is in the field for a nomination as School Commissioner. She lives at Franklinville and has some local support, but it is not thought that she will be nominated.

In the Second Cattaraugus District, Miss Mary Van Rensselaer of Randolph has announced her candidacy for the Commissionership. She has good prospects of success.

ATTACKED THE POUNDMASTER.

Frank Boyle Severely Injured in a Fight for Five Long Island City Cows.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 4.—Frank Boyle of Blissville and Poundmaster Robert Fullerton of Long Island City got into a quarrel this evening over five cows that Fullerton had seized on a green, where they were pasturing, and was driving to the pound.

During the controversy Boyle was struck in the face with some weapon. Dr. J. R. Hinkson says he is dangerously injured. The front of his chin is broken loose from the jawbone, and there is a compound fracture of the right side of the jaw. He boards with Daniel Doran, in Hunter's Point Avenue, where he was carried after the assault. If he survives the injuries, Dr. Hinkson says, he will not be able to open his mouth to speak for six weeks.

The fight was started by Boyle, who recognized the cows as belonging to people in the vicinity, accusing Fullerton of having stolen the animals out of the pasture field. The people in that vicinity say the poundmaster and dog catcher are given to raiding their yards at night and carrying away and impounding their live stock, which they are compelled to redeem the next day.

HER CLOTHES SET ON FIRE.

A Little St. Louis Girl Fatally Burned—Seven-Year-Old Boy Suspected.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—The clothing of Mary Neiman, a little girl ten years old, was set on fire Thursday afternoon by a seven-year-old boy and she was so badly burned that she will die.

George Stein is believed to be the boy who put the match to the girl's skirts, although he denies that he did it. All of the facts obtainable indicate that he did.

About 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon the little girl was sent up to a saloon to get a pail of beer. As she passed the house 2,218 South Third Street, in which George Stein lives, little George ran out at her with a lighted match in his hand and tried to set fire to her clothes. The lad struck another match on the brick wall and touched the back of the girl's dress with it.

Instantly she was a sheet of flames. "I'm burning! I'm burning!" she screamed as she ran across the street. Two elderly German women were directly opposite, and for a minute they were too horrified to act. Then they tried to smother the flames with a piece of carpet.

They did not succeed until the child was horribly burned.

Iron-Jaw Woman Wants a Divorce.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Mary A. Kumpf, known to the circus world as "Mme. Yucca, the woman with the iron jaw," who claims to have lifted a horse with her teeth, has begun suit in the New-Jersey Chancery Court against William Kumpf for divorce. Mrs. Kumpf alleges that she was married to the defendant March 19, 1891, in San Francisco, Cal. She has not seen him for several months.

Mrs. Kumpf is now a resident of Newark. As her husband is a minstrel and his present whereabouts unknown, Mrs. Kumpf's counsel yesterday received permission to serve notice by publication. Mrs. Kumpf is a pretty blonde about twenty-five years old. She claims she has frequently supported her husband for extended periods when he was without an engagement.

Mexico Reducing Her Army.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 4.—The Mexican Army will be reduced by 4,000 men. There will be created at the same time a body destined to facilitate the organization of an auxiliary army sufficiently powerful for any emergency. The Mexican Army at present numbers about 44,000 men.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

It will happen, notwithstanding the most careful calculation, unceasing vigilance, and persistent labor on our part, that the readers and the friends of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will occasionally fail to obtain their favorite newspaper of a newsdealer. The agencies through which all newspapers reach the public are human. It is not surprising that complaints should follow a failure to promptly secure a particular newspaper upon the morning of its publication, or within a reasonable time thereafter. For the purpose of reducing to a minimum such complaints and of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resort, will you kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

.....

.....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at.....o'clock to-day of the newsdealer at.....

.....

The reason assigned by him was.....

.....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occure on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SOLVENT, BUT SHORT OF CASH

BANKS CLOSE RATHER THAN SACRIFICE THEIR SECURITIES.

Assets in Some Instances Amount to Twice as Much as the Liabilities, but Steady Withdrawals Have Drained Away the Available Money—Yesterday's Suspensions Caused Little Excitement Among Depositors—Some Banks Preparing for Immediate Resumption.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4.—As was foretold in a dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening, the National German-American Bank failed to open its doors this morning and announced a temporary suspension consequent upon a steady drain of withdrawals. The bank officials announce that every liability will be made good, but they require time to realize on their securities. State, county, and city funds are secured by bonds given by various wealthy business men outside the bank. The closing causes no general excitement. According to statements by the officers, the bank has assets of $4,577,702 to meet liabilities of $2,549,664. Daniel W. Lawler has been appointed to take charge of the bank's affairs.

This morning the People's Bank, with a capital of $200,000, suspended. Its failure is not considered an important one.

The West Side Bank, capital $100,000, closed its doors this afternoon. No statement has been made, but the bank officials say they expect to resume in a few days.

MANKATO, Minn., Aug. 4.—The First National Bank closed its doors at noon. It is solvent, and depositors will be paid in full. At 1:30 o'clock the National Citizens' Bank hung out the following notice:

"Owing to the suspension of the First National Bank of this city and present stringency in the money market it is resolved to suspend payment until the present excitement subsides."

Fifteen minutes later the Mankato National Bank exhibited this sign:

"Owing to the closing of the First National and National Citizens' Banks of this city, this bank is temporarily closed. The bank is perfectly solvent, and all depositors are safe."

LEBANON, Penn., Aug. 4.—The Lebanon Trust and Safe Deposit Bank was closed this morning by order of the Directors. It is a State institution, with a capital of $50,000. Inability to collect outstanding accounts, general tightness of the money market, and litigation have compelled this step. It is believed that the suspension is only temporary and that all depositors will be paid in full.

COLBY, Wis., Aug. 4.—The Exchange Bank of Colby closed its doors this morning. The bank had a capital of $50,000 and owes depositors about $30,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—The State Bank of this city was unable to meet its balance at the Providence Clearing House to-day and closed its doors. It has a paid-up capital of $77,000. The suspension is due to the stringency of the money market and the withdrawal of deposits.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 4.—The Texas National Bank is in the hands of United States Bank Examiner Gannon. It is the smallest bank in the city. J. S. Alexander, its President, states that the suspension is due to the failure of Northern stockholders to respond promptly to an assessment of 50 per cent. on their unpaid stock. The bank's capital is $100,000, it has a reserve fund of $30,000, and it owes $86,000 to depositors.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 4.—Three indictments have been returned against T. C. Burlingame, President, and P. C. Newman, cashier, of the National Bank of Commerce of this city. They are charged with fraud in connection with the bank's recent difficulties.

BARABOO, Wis., Aug. 4.—R. B. Gripp has been appointed assignee of the Baraboo Savings Bank.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 4.—The Citizens' National Bank, one of the oldest and soundest in this city, suspended business this morning. Withdrawals of deposits and inability to realize on paper is the cause. President Kerwood claims that the assets are two to one. Three other banks in this city are preparing for the worst, as the people are greatly excited over the failure.

GETTING READY TO RESUME.

Banks Found to be in Good Shape When Not Forced to Liquidation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—The Louisville City National Bank, which was obliged to suspend a short time ago along with several other banks here on account of the financial stringency, will be able to resume in a few days.

Vice President Leech says that he expects the bank will resume within a week.

The bank has a capital of $400,000. About three weeks ago it was robbed of $70,000 by its teller, Will H. Pope, who has not since been heard of. It is hoped that the other banks which were victims of the panic will be able to follow the lead of the Louisville City National.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Fifteen hundred depositors of the Akron Savings Bank have unanimously agreed to a plan whereby the institution will be enabled to discharge the receiver and open its doors for business next Monday morning. The plan provides for the payment of 25 per cent. on or after ninety days from date of opening and 25 per cent. quarterly thereafter, or as much earlier as may appear feasible to the bank officials. The receiver reported total assets $754,984.88; liabilities $505,916.44 and securities gilt edged.

Contractors Refuse City Drafts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The increased stringency in the money market was illustrated here yesterday by public contractors refusing to accept drafts on New-York banks on account of the banks charging $10 a thousand for exchange. The city has no funds for daily expenses, except the $100,000 advanced by the New-York Life Insurance Company some time ago on account of Stanton & Coffin of New-York failing to take the $600,000 city bonds which they had bought. Contractors demand payment in currency, and the City Treasurer can get cash on delivery draft to New-York last night for $25,000 with which to settle pending bills.

State Banks with Ample Assets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4.—Auditor Gore has prepared a statement showing the condition of twenty-six Chicago banks organized under the State law. It is based on reports made to him showing their condition on July 25. The aggregate of deposits is shown to be $57,884,063, and cash on hand and in sight exchange, $19,629,181. From this it appears that the banks have a reserve of about 44⅓ per cent., with over $8,000,000 in stocks and bonds that can be converted in case of necessity. Deposits and loans have each decreased about $10,000,000 since July 5.

Arrest of a Bank President.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Aug. 4.—Hinton E. Carr, late President of the Tuscumbia Banking Company, has been arrested at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He went to New-York, ostensibly to sell $100,000 of Colbert County bonds, and during his absence the suspension of his bank was announced. Many persons of modest means here suffered to an extent aggregating $35,000, with no prospect of getting a cent.

Receiver for an Insurance Company.

DENVER, Aug. 4.—Charles B. Mason has been appointed receiver of the Equitable Accident Insurance Company. The outstanding risks, amounting to about $6,000,000, have been reinsured with the Union Casualty Company, which, it is said, will fully protect them. The Equitable began business in May, 1867, with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

The company had been prosperous until about two years ago, when Dr. H. A. Reed was sent here from New-Jersey to take control as President. Dissensions arose among the stockholders and continued to increase until it was decided to close up the business.

The company has been closing up its branches for some time preparatory to taking this step. The St. Joseph branch was closed a few days ago. The President then denied that there was anything more in it than the closing of an office which did not pay.

Steamship Straits of Gibraltar Lost.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—The steamship Straits of Gibraltar has been lost in the Straits of Belle Isle by a collision with icebergs. She is a total wreck, and her cargo of coal has been entirely lost. The crew was saved by a passing vessel and landed at St. John's, N. F. The vessel was in the regular trade between Montreal and Glasgow, and left here on July 21. She was valued at $110,000, and this is covered by insurance in English companies.

Her owners are McLean & Co., and her Canadian agents are McLean, Kennedy & Co. of this city.

MR. CLARK WANTS HIS WARDROBE.

It Is Held for the Board Bill of a Woman He Says He Married Under Duress.

When Frederick S. Clark, advertising agent and eligible bachelor, went down to Bath Beach on June 27 he took with him such apparel and effects as befitted the time and place, including, as now appears in a certain legal paper, "one suit gray clothes, one suit blue clothes, one suit duck clothes, one trunk, one diamond scarfpin, one suit blue-gray clothes, three nightgowns, fifteen neckties, three dozen collars and cuffs, five tennis shirts, one tennis racket, one shaving set, one toilet set, one bathing suit, one cane, one umbrella, four pairs shoes, underwear, &c."

Mr. Clark went to the Hotel Lowry, intending to stay for several weeks, but his tarrying was interrupted. While at the hotel he married Miss Mabel Chamberlain of 100 West Sixty-ninth Street, as he claims, under duress. Soon after the marriage Clark left the house.

After Clark's departure the young woman remained at the hotel a few days and then came to this city. Then she sent for her baggage and it was forwarded to her.

Meantime Clark had sent down instructions to J. L. Lowry, the proprietor of the Hotel Lowry, not to harbor, shelter, or feed anybody on his account, according to the statement of his lawyer, Meyer J. Stein. Within a day or two Clark sent down to the hotel for his personal effects, and received the reply that they would be detained until Mrs. Clark's bill, amounting to $38, was paid. On the letterhead of the hotel is printed in red ink the legend: "$3 per day. No Jews." This combined announcement stirred the ire of Lawyer Stein, who says that he does not see how the young woman could have contracted a legal bill of $38 during her short stay at the hotel, and moreover declares that a large number of respectable citizens are outrageously affronted by the words, "No Jews." He therefore filed yesterday for his client a suit in replevin in Kings County, and Deputy Sheriff John Johnston will go to Bath Beach to-day and seize the aforesaid wardrobe of young Mr. Clark. Lawyer Stein had his revenge on Hotelkeeper Lowry, whose name only appears on the hotel's stationery as "J. L. Lowry," by reciting the defendant's name as follows: "'Jacob' L. Lowry, defendant's Christian name fictitious, his true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff."

"I gave him a good old Bible name," said Lawyer Stein. "It's quite too good for such a bigot."

"What if the Deputy Sheriff should not be able to get Clark's tennis shoes, blue-gray clothes, nightshirts, and neckties?"

"If he should have the nerve to prevent the Sheriff doing his duty I shall take steps to have Mr. J. L. Lowry arrested," said Mr. Stein blandly.

MESSENGER BOYS EXCITED.

A New Rule as to Pay Day Disturbs Them and They Threaten to Strike.

The messenger boys threaten to strike to-day if they are not paid their week's wages. Heretofore they have been paid off every Saturday, but about two weeks ago they were told that thereafter they would be paid every fortnight. They did not like the arrangement, but they only grumbled.

Last evening a number of them assembled in groups on the sidewalk in front of the American District Messenger office in Dey Street and discussed what they called a new grievance. They said yesterday was pay day under the new rule, but they had been told that they would not get paid until Monday.

"Say, fellers," exclaimed one of the agitators, "dis is de last straw wat breaks de camel's back, even if de camel has a hump. Dem blokes told us we wud get paid every fortnight, and our wages was due to-day, but dey tell us now to wait till Monday. Will yous stand it?"

"No, we won't," came from a dozen throats. "We want our pay to-morrow or we strike. See!"

One man said we did not get paid to-day on 'count of de stringency in de money market," remarked a little chap.

"Wot has de stringeney to do wid us?" asked a big boy. "When a man sends a message he pays down cash, don't he? An' if dey gets de cash right along dey have it to pay our wages. Dey's bearing de stocks, dat's wot dey's doing."

The other boys did not ask what stocks the company was charged with bearing, but the logic was good for them, and they shouted, "Bully for you, Jimmy! Dat's true. We'll make you our leader in dis fight."

"No, I won't be your leader, but I'll fight along wid you. Choose anudder feller."

The office of leader was offered to another, and then to a third and a fourth, but they all declined the honor. While they were discussing this subject a watchman came out and drove the boys indoors. In a little while they came out again and resumed the discussion, but without any result. Soon they were again driven in. Again they came outside, and then concluded to wait and select from among the day boys a leader. As soon as they can get one they will "begin de fight" if their pay is not forthcoming. The Superintendents do not believe the boys will strike.

Victims of the Balcony Accident.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Two of those injured last night by the collapse of a veranda on the Chelsea Clubhouse are in a precarious condition to-day at the Frost Hospital. One is Miss Sarah Davis, aged twenty. She has a fracture at the base of the skull. Miss Davis came from Ohio a few days ago to visit Miss Josie Grimes. Miss Grimes is also at the Frost Hospital. She, too, has a fracture at the base of the skull, and her case is serious.

The other injured are at their homes and are doing well. The general verdict is that the accident was caused by the faulty construction of the verandas.

This afternoon a woman called at the Chelsea Clubhouse and stated that an Anna Johnson, twenty years old, is missing. The young lady was at the concert last night, and her relatives fear she has met with harm.

Russian Fleet Leaves Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The Russian fleet sailed from here this afternoon for New-York, quite a number of pleasure crafts going out to give it a send off.

Aboard the steam yacht Satanella Perry Belmont had a number of guests, including Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, E. L. Winthrop, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. F. D. Hauteville, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Oliver Belmont, the Grand Duke Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

There was a general saluting and dipping of flags as the fleet passed up the Sound. The Grand Duke will remain here for some time.

Dismissed the Pastor.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Rev. H. P. Thomas of this town, pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church of Newark, has been dismissed by the Board of Trustees of the church. They accuse him of having misappropriated the funds of a musical entertainment for the benefit of the church. He makes counter-charges and says many of the congregation are inveterate gamblers.

Going Back to Canada.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 4.—The *Union* states that 1,500 French Canadians, mostly operatives, have left for Canada since the closing of the Amoskeag Mills, and that the exodus continues, though the daily number is lessening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"THE OTHER MAN," the French farce comedy which is to be played by Charles Frohman's comedians at the Garden Theatre, beginning Sept. 4, will be placed in rehearsal Monday. In this play Joseph Holland, who has been passing most of his vacation as the guest of Joseph Jefferson at Buzzard's Bay, and Henrietta Crossman will be seen together for the first time since they created the leading parts in "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows." The cast will embrace twenty persons.

MANAGER AUGUSTUS PITOU has engaged the leading ladies for the three companies which he will have on the road next season. Fanny Gillette will hold the position in "Across the Potomac," Miss Blanche Ring in "Mavourneen," and Miss Adelaide Cushman in "The Power of the Press." All three plays will be seen in this city during the season.

FOREST ROBINSON and MABEL BERT were married July 28 in Minneapolis. Mr. Robinson last season played the leading part in "The Lost Paradise," and Miss Bert has been the leading woman of various San Francisco theatres. Both will join "The Lost Paradise" company next season, playing the leading male and female roles.

MANAGER THOMAS W. PRIOR of Chicago, who broke his leg at Coney Island and has since been staying at the house of a friend in this city, does not propose to spend the Summer in New-York. He has pluckily determined to get home in some way, and will start for Chicago to-day.

MANAGER THEODOR ROSENFELD is expected to reach New-York next Friday on the Normannia. He has been in Europe nearly four months devoting his time to business as well as recreation, and has secured several new attractions.

THE PERSONAL DISCOMFORT and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medicine for pulmonary disorders and throat affections.—*Advertisement.*

HE, TOO, KNOWS MR. SCOTT

EXPERIENCE OF EX-POSTMASTER MARTIN OF BENNINGTON.

Postmaster Dayton Hears an Interesting Story of the Methods of the Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division—Trouble in Getting an Allowance for Money Ordered to be Paid for Post Office Rent—Peculiar Feature of "Disallowances."

H. W. Martin, ex-Postmaster at Bennington, Vt., called upon Postmaster Dayton yesterday and told an interesting story concerning the methods of Albert H. Scott, Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division, in relation to the Post Office at Bennington in 1889.

Mr. Martin said: "We had run some time without any lease or any payment for the rent of the building on account of the disagreement between the Salary and Allowance Division and the owner. A lease was finally made beginning Jan. 1, 1889, but the two previous quarters or six months were not provided for.

"Postmaster General Dickinson verbally ordered that an allowance be made for the previous six months at the same pro-rata rate as the lease. Mr. Scott absolutely refused to honor the verbal order of the Postmaster General. He was ordered by the Postmaster General and Mr. Stevenson the following day to at once make this order, which he wrote on a common sheet of Post Office paper and initialed it 'A. H. S.' No letter-press copy of it was taken.

"This order recited that a lease had been made, beginning Jan. 1, 1889, and instructed the Postmaster at Bennington to submit vouchers to the Auditor. Following this letter of instruction, I paid the $300 rent and submitted the vouchers to the Auditor in the regular form.

"About four months later I received notice from the Auditor stating that I was indebted to the Government $300, and on calling for an itemized statement I found that the amount paid in accordance with Mr. Scott's letter was 'disallowed,' because the Salary and Allowance Division had never notified the Auditor of this allowance. I wrote to Mr. Scott, but received no reply. I registered a personal letter to Mr. Scott and received the return receipt, but no reply.

"After a number of fruitless attempts to receive any reply from Mr. Scott, I placed the matter in the hands of J. W. Nichol, who was the former law clerk in Scott's division, and who took the verbal order from Postmaster General Dickinson to Scott. Mr. Nichol went to the Auditor's Department and learned that the credit had been suspended, because the Salary and Allowance Division had not given the proper notice. He went to the Salary and Allowance Division and was told that proper notice had been given on March 2, the time the first order was made.

"Another visit to the Auditor's office was made, and he was told that notice had not been received. He returned to Scott's division. Mr. Scott was absent, and he was thus enabled to get a duplicate order, which he took to the Auditor's office and placed on file. In this way the money which had been paid for the rent of a Government building was recovered by me at at a decided expense for its collection. It seemed to me that Mr. Scott endeavored to have me lose that amount of money in defiance of the orders of his superior officer.

"At Bellow's Falls, Vt., Mr. Scott attempted a similar practice and was obliged, after the Postmaster left that office, to reimburse him. At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., he withheld the clerk hire and rent for eighteen months. It was his custom in all small offices or offices of a third-class when they became Presidential, to withhold an order making their allowances from three to six months, although the law allowed them rent, light, and clerk hire as soon as they became second-class.

"A peculiar thing in connection with Mr. Scott's 'disallowances' is the fact that the Postmaster invariably receives from some claim agent in Washington a notice stating that many things disallowed can be obtained if they (the claim agents) are employed. These notices following so closely the disallowances may have some significance.

"As the Postmaster is very near to the people, it might interest Congress to investigate the doings of Mr. Scott, unless the Postmaster General will retire him."

After hearing Mr. Martin, Postmaster Dayton said: "Mr. Scott, by reason of his position, has practical charge of the Post Office clerks throughout the country, and his interference with the conduct of Post Offices has been a serious detriment to the good of the service. I don't believe that Postmaster General Bissell will allow the autocracy of Mr. Scott to continue."

Mr. Martin said: "I will leave these papers with you, Mr. Dayton, you may have occasion to use them, and I will substantiate them."

Suicide of a Princeton Student.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 4.—The body found floating off Stratford Light last night by Capt. Lewis of the New-York tug Richard Schaubel was to-day identified as that of C. D. Fuller, a Princeton College student. He was the son of C. D. Fuller of Fuller Brothers & Co., manufacturers of nails at 139 Greenwich Street, New-York City. He left New-Haven July 26 on a New-Haven Line steamer for New-York. It is thought that in a fit of temporary aberration he threw himself from the steamer.

Student Fuller was twenty-one years of age and very industrious. His health became impaired while he was at college, and it is said his mind at times was slightly affected.

Mr. Fuller's father arrived here this afternoon. He believes that his son had premeditated suicide, and that he had picked up in New-Haven the five-pound iron bolt which was found strapped around his waist. He says that he had his son leave college because his health had become impaired. Mr. Fuller resides in Morristown, N. J., and the body will be taken there.

No Indignation Meeting in Park Row.

The indignation meeting of Park Row business men called to meet at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the office of Metcalf & Nightingale, 34 Park Row, was not held. Only newspaper reporters were present, and as they were not there to organize into an indignation meeting nothing was done.

Park Row is certainly in a bad condition between Broadway and the bridge, especially for a thoroughfare over which half a million or more persons pass daily. It is now twenty-five days since the street was torn up, yet little has been done toward laying down the new pavement. There is a promise, however, that in the next ten days the improvements will be finished.

There are now at work 3 stonecutters, 13 pavers, 106 laborers, 9 cartmen and teamsters, and 9 Inspectors. There are also a number of trackmen of the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company working.

Left Their Children to Starve.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Four small children were found starving to-day in a miserable tenement on Olive Street, this city. Their father, John J. Kreig, a painter, and their mother, both of whom are drunkards, went away, leaving their children for three days without food. The neighbors discovered the children and notified the police, who had the little ones removed to the almshouse.

Search was made for the parents, and Kreig was finally discovered and committed to jail for non-support, but his wife cannot be found and is supposed to have left the city.

Coaling Plant for Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The increased coal consumption of war vessels and the greater necessity for speedy deliveries of fuel on board ship have combined to make the present methods of coaling costly in time and money.

It is proposed to equip the Brooklyn Navy Yard with a plant for coaling ships. It will require a special appropriation, and Secretary Herbert's annual estimates will contain an item for machinery for loading ships with coal at the Brooklyn yard.

Later an effort will be made to provide plants at other yards.

Postal-Card Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Postmaster General Bissell to-day awarded to Calvin C. Woolworth of Castleton, N. Y., the contract for supplying the department with postal cards for the next four years.

The contract price for the single cards is .3287 per 1,000, and .6574 is the price for the double cards. These are material reductions from the present prices, and the saving for the four years is estimated at $280,000.

The present qualities of the cards are to be maintained.

Trousers—Summer trousers—have to stand the hardest of wear. None but good trousers are fit. None but fitting trousers are good.

Ours are good and fitting. $4 to $10; most of those at $7 or less have been marked down.

Stores close at 1 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

KILLED HERSELF WITH MORPHINE.

May B. Thorne Told Nobody Why She Determined to Die.

May B. Thorne committed suicide with morphine Thursday night in her room at 48 West Twelfth Street.

She lived there with her sister Edith. About 10:30 P. M. the landlady, Mrs. Mary Biggins, heard a commotion in the room occupied by the sisters. She went to the room and found May Thorne on a bed almost in a stupor. With her was her sister Edith. The latter said that about 9:30 May came in from dinner and told her she had taken morphine. She gave no reason for her act, and Edith did not believe her.

Soon symptoms of poisoning became apparent, and a doctor was called. The young woman seemed then to be in no danger. She talked and laughed, but would say nothing when asked why she had taken morphine.

At 11 o'clock she grew worse and another doctor was called, and at midnight three physicians were at her bedside. When her condition became still more grave, she was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The physicians there did everything possible, but unconquerable stupor set in, and she died at 7:30 Friday morning.

When asked about her relatives, Miss Edith Thorne gave very meagre information. Their parents, she said, lived in San Francisco, but she refused to tell her father's name. Both girls were born in California. Miss Edith came to this city in 1890 and is a typewriter. Her sister May, who was twenty-four years old, was infatuated with the stage, and from private theatricals drifted into public performances. Under the name of Grace Kensington she once played the part of Isabella in "A Trip to Chinatown."

She was engaged to marry a prosperous business man in San Francisco, but for some unexplained reason the match was broken off.

Miss Edith refused to give any information about this matter or to say whether it was the cause of her sister's act. May, she said, came to lodge with her two weeks ago, and did not appear to be in trouble. She left no letter explaining why she killed herself.

News of the girl's death was telegraphed to her father, who replied that he would come for the body at once.

Mrs. Biggins knew nothing of her lodgers' family or history.

Brook Avenue to be Opened.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement, at its meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday, instructed Corporation Counsel Clark to begin proceedings to acquire title to land necessary for the opening of Brook Avenue, in the annexed district. The people whose property suffered by the lowering of the tracks of the Harlem Railroad on Railroad Avenue have been fighting for the opening of Brook Avenue. Their loss will now practically face on both avenues.

NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

MISS FLORA DAVIS'S WEDDING.—According to letters received here within the past week from England and France, it appears that the marriage of Miss Flora Davis, the beautiful daughter of John H. Davis, the wealthy banker of this city, to Lord Terence Blackwood will take place in Paris early in October. It was thought by the friends of Miss Davis that she and her father would insist upon having the wedding celebrated in this city, but Lord Terence or his illustrious father, the Marquis of Dufferin, it would appear, has succeeded in inducing the bride and her father to have the ceremony performed in Paris. Miss Davis is at present at Ragatz with her father and stepmother, who was Miss Millie Whiting of this city, having just finished a visit to Lord Terence's family at Walmer Castle.

A SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT MAN MARRIED.—There was a quiet wedding the other evening in the drawing room of Theodore A. Gay's home at Port Jefferson, on the north shore of Long Island. The bride was Miss Nellie Imogen Irving, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Irving and niece of Mr. Gay, and the bridegroom was William Day Youlin, only son of the late Dr. J. J. Youlin of Jersey City and Sergeant of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment. Only relatives were present. The ceremony was

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NEW-YORK WATER WHOLESOME

COMMISSIONER DALY'S REPORT OF HOW IT WAS PURIFIED.

What Is Being Done to Increase the Water Supply—Expenses and General Work of the Department of Public Works—Washington Heights Viaduct Nearly Completed—Drawbridge Over the Ship Canal—Progress Appears to Have Been Made on All Public Works.

Commissioner Daly of the Department of Public Works yesterday submitted to Mayor Gilroy his report for the quarter ending June 30.

The report, which is an exhaustive résumé of the workings and expenditures of this branch of the public service, has an especial interest just now, because the greater part of it is devoted to showing what has been done and what is to be done regarding the Croton Water supply.

The report says the dry season in the Croton Watershed began early in June, and since June 10, 1,050,000,000 gallons of stored water were drawn from the watershed. With the exception of this comparatively light draught upon the stored water, all the storage reservoirs and lakes in the Croton Watershed are filled to high-water mark. The report says:

"The average daily supply delivered in the city from the Croton Watershed during the quarter was 154,000,000 gallons, and from the Bronx river conduit 9,000,000 gallons. The draughts upon stored water in the Bronx River Watershed amount to 200,000,000 gallons. The Rye ponds reservoir is filled to three-fourths of its capacity, and the Kensico reservoir is at high-water mark."

Referring to recent efforts to purify the watershed, the report says:

"Immediately on receipt of a certified copy of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893, approved March 23, 1893, which gives direct powers to this department for the suppression of nuisances along the sources of supply which contaminated the water, and to take lands for the protection of the water supply, the department proceeded to take active and energetic measures for the accomplishment of that object. Maps have been made and filed for the acquisition of necessary lands along the Kensico reservoir and outlet to Rye ponds, along the east branch of the Croton River, from the East Branch reservoir to the second bridge below Brewster, and along Tonnetta Brook from the New-England Railroad to the east branch of the Croton, and proceedings for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal have been instituted. Surveys have also been made and maps are being prepared for the acquisition of lands required at Mount Kisco, New-Castle, Kirbyville, and Carmel, along the west branch of the Croton River from Reservoir D to the middle branch.

"The report of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct enumerates in detail the cases in which summary action has been taken for the removal or abatement of nuisances. It shows that along the Bronx River nuisances consisting of cattle pens, pig sties, privies, manure heaps, &c., have been removed or abated on twenty-five different properties or estates, and in the Croton watershed similar nuisances were removed as follows:

"At Browster on twelve different properties or estates; at Purdy's, Drewville, and Towner's, on six different places; at Pawling on six different properties or estates; in the Yorktown district at twenty-three different places; in the village of Mount Kisco 189 cesspools were cleaned and disinfected, and 29 were entirely removed or abolished; in the village of Carmel 70 cases of nuisances arising from cesspool vaults, drains, &c., were abated or removed. In the pursuit of this work 53 carcasses of dead horses and cattle were disposed of by cremation or disinfection."

Commissioner Daly is gratified to state that these efforts for the purification of the water supply have produced very appreciable results in the removal of dangerous ingredients as shown by recent analyses of the Croton water in comparison with former analyses.

After the heavy freshets which occurred during the months of May and June, the conveyance into the city reservoirs of considerable quantities of suspended matter caused much apprehension by the public on account of the temporary discoloration and disagreeable taste of the water, but high medical authorities have declared that this at no time affected the wholesomeness of the water nor the public health, though it was no doubt disagreeable to the sight and taste. Nature's process of purification by fermentation has by this time removed this defect almost completely. The report continues as follows:

"In extending and improving the water service throughout the city, 21,857 lineal feet of new water mains have been laid in the several streets enumerated in the Chief Engineer's report, and, in connection therewith, forty-six stop cocks and seventy-two additional fire hydrants were placed. This includes the laying of a new twelve-inch water main to the institutions on Ward's Island. A contract has also been made for a new six-inch water main across the East River to North Brother Island, where the hospitals of the Health Department are situated.

"Plans and specifications are being prepared for removing the old aqueduct gatehouse from the centre of Amsterdam Avenue at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and replacing it by a new gatehouse on city property east of the avenue.

"Steady progress has been made on the work for the foundations for the new high-service pumping works on the adjoining city property east of and above High Bridge. The rapid increase of buildings and population on the high ground in the upper part of the city, which are supplied from the high-service pumping works, is fast outgrowing the capacity of the present pumping machinery, and the natural consequence is a constant decrease in the pressures and the elevation at which the water can be delivered in pressure. This decrease of pressure must inevitably continue until the new high-service works are completed."

The report says that the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct structure is rapidly approaching completion, the only part remaining to be finished being at the abutments of the new Harlem River Bridge at Macomb's Dam, which is being built by the department.

A contract was executed for the construction of a drawbridge over the Harlem Ship Canal on the line of King's Bridge Road in April, but this work has been protested and delayed in consequence of the destruction of the dams across the ship canal during a very heavy storm. Arrangements have, however, been made with the Federal Government authorities in charge of the construction of the ship canal which will enable the department and its contractor to make proper progress with the construction of the bridge and its approaches.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment June 26 approved the detailed plans, specifications, and revised estimates for the construction of the new bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, and the forms of contract and specifications are now being printed preparatory to advertising for bids or proposals for the work.

In the course of the quarter fifteen contracts for new sewers and nine contracts for receiving basins were completed, including the construction of 8,358 lineal feet of new sewers and eighteen new receiving basins.

The sewerage system on Manhattan Island now includes 451.23 miles of sewers, with 5,405 receiving basins. Work is in progress on thirty-six contracts for new sewers and receiving basins.

During the quarter work has been in progress on forty-one contracts for regulating, grading, curbing and flagging streets and sidewalks and fencing vacant lots, and thirty-eight contracts have been completed.

During the quarter 39,518 square yards of new granite block pavements and 31,518 square yards of new asphalt pavements were laid; 73,850 square yards of old pavements were relaid; seven and one-third miles of gas mains and seven and a half miles of electric subways were laid.

In regulating and grading streets 32,850 cubic yards of rock and earth were excavated, 31,117 cubic yards of embankment built, 5,787 lineal feet of curbstones set, and 43,143 square feet of flagging laid.

In lighting the public streets, parks, and places, 134 new gas lamps and 400 new electric lamps were placed and lighted, and 1,390 gas lamps were replaced by electric lamps. There are now 24,011 gas lamps, 2,275 electric lamps, and 152 naphtha lamps in use.

Concerning the completion of the new Court House in Centre Street, Commissioner Daly says:

"The principal delay in the completion of the new Criminal Court Building is in regard to the carpentry work, but notwithstanding the delays it is expected that the building will be finished for occupation at the close of the year. The report referred to enumerates the rooms and floor space which will become available on the completion of the building, showing that there are 193 rooms, covering a floor space of 73,494 square feet. Comparing the cost of the building and the interest on the money invested, with the rentals which the city now pays for various municipal offices, it will be found that the investment is fully as profitable one, and affords encouragement for further like investment in a municipal building which shall afford accommodation for all the offices, courts, &c., for which the city now pays rental to private parties."

On the subject of public baths on the river front, the report says:

"The fifteen free floating baths were placed in their respective berths for the bathing season early in June. Considerable difficulty has been experienced, as in past seasons, to secure from the Department of Docks the assignment of proper berths for the baths, and in the case of the baths located at the foot of Twentieth Street, North River, and at the foot of Ninty-fourth Street, East River, there are no conveniences for lighting the baths with gas, because of the absence of gas mains in the street. This makes it necessary to close these baths at nightfall, instead of keeping them open until the hour of 9 P. M., and has given rise to many complaints."

The Bureau of Incumbrances attended to 1,238 complaints of obstructions and made 723 seizures and removals during the quarter.

The revenue from the water service during the quarter was $1,042,443.45, and the revenue from miscellaneous sources $108,171.17.

The total expenditures of the department for the three months ending June 30 were as follows:

On account of annual appropriations	$777,572.73
On account of street improvements	268,108.86
For improvement of water supply	82,872.49
For repavements	189,072.37
For new Criminal Court Building and Harlem Court Building	125,196.16
On miscellaneous accounts	54,683.99
Total	$1,487,506.60

FOUNTAIN'S ORDER MEANS RUIN.

He Re-rates a Spanish Publication, Making It Third-Class Matter.

"The unfortunate fact that the greater part of the power of deciding to what class of mail matter newspapers and other publications belong is delegated to a junior clerk in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General has again been made apparent to New-York publishers," said George P. Rowell, the well-known publisher of 10 Spruce Street. He referred to the case of the *Revista Popular*, an illustrated monthly published in the Spanish language by Ramon Velez.

For the past five years it has been rated as second-class matter, and has been mailed from the New-York Post Office during that period for 1 cent per pound.

Now the Third Assistant Postmaster General, through his junior clerk, D. C. Fountain, has suddenly discovered that the paper in question is third-class matter, and that the proprietor must pay "1 cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof by postage stamps affixed."

"The proprietors of the *Revista Popular*," said Mr. Rowell, "have been making about $1,500 profit per annum. The circulation is about 4,000 copies, and as the paper weighs one and three-quarter ounces, the weekly postal outlay was $4.75.

"The change made by Clerk Fountain means absolute ruin of the newspaper as a property. The postage will now amount to $40 weekly as third-class matter, and this item alone will eat up all the profits of the paper. Add to this the cost of placing a separate stamped wrapper round each copy, and the paper must be run at a loss.

"The proprietors have only three courses to adopt to get their newspaper back to the mailing class to which it really belongs. One is to employ expensive counsel to go to Washington, another is to go themselves, and the third is to obtain the influence of their particular Congressman in their behalf. Any one of these courses involves a great deal of expense and loss of time. The chanxing of the mailing rate of my little newspaper, *Printers' Ink*, cost me $25,000 in extra postage alone inside of eighteen months. All this was through Mr. Fountain, who, in my opinion, should be removed from his office by promotion, or otherwise, as speedily as possible. He is a thorn in the side of all publishers who are unfortunate enough to have to deal with him.

"I am glad to say that a combined and determined effort will be made to oust Mr. Fountain by the Trade Press Congress which meets at Chicago Aug. 14.

"Mr. Fountain's rulings are very queer. In June the newspaper published by H. C. Brown in the *Judge* Building under the title of *Art in Advertising* was suddenly suspended from participating in second-class rates. Just as Mr. Brown was getting ready to protest against this decision his paper was no less suddenly restored to the second-class rate. No reason was given, and the caprice of Mr. Fountain cost Mr. Brown some $200.

"There should be certain regulations adopted by the Postal Department in dealing with all questions of the postal rates in connection with newspapers and other publications, and I suggest these:

"Inquiries addressed to the department as to what the law is, ought to receive definite and comprehensive answers, supported by a reference as to where the law governing the case may be found.

"All decisions once made should be treated as precedents in future cases, or until overruled, and all decisions upon a similar condition of facts should be uniform.

"If there appear to be grounds for depriving a publisher of the rate of second-class rates, he ought to have notice of the proposed action before the decree is issued and have an opportunity to be heard."

WAS LAST SEEN AT MARKET.

Henry Henze Supposed to Have Committed Suicide to Avoid Family Trouble.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Henry Henze, a produce dealer in this city, has disappeared under circumstances which indicate that he has committed suicide owing to domestic trouble.

He started at midnight Thursday for the Newark market with considerable money, as he intended making purchases for the rest of the week. He was seen in the market about 2 o'clock, but bought nothing so far as can be learned. He has not been seen since by any of his acquaintances.

The suicide theory is based on the fact that he was heard to say that rather than become a witness against his brother in a pending lawsuit he would kill himself. Henze and his wife have led an unhappy life for the past two years, owing to stories which have been told her husband reflecting on the woman's character. She learned recently that it was her brother-in-law, Charles Henze, who had poisoned her husband's mind against her.

As Charles refused to make a retraction, Mrs. Henze brought suit for $5,000 damages against him. Her husband's name was coupled with her own as plaintiff.

When Henry learned this he became nearly crazy with rage, and begged his wife to desist. She refused to drop the suit, and then Henze made the threat of putting an end to his own life.

BROOKLYN PERSONAL PROPERTY.

An Increase of $2,897,223 Over Last Year on the Tax Assessor's Books.

President Wilson of the Brooklyn Board of Assessors yesterday issued the following statement of personal assessments for 1893, showing comparisons with last year:

Banks.—Assessment, 1892, $2,870,407; assessment, 1893, $3,258,420; increase in 1893, $388,013.

Gas Companies.—1892, $2,314,500; 1893, $2,290,100; decrease of assessment in 1893, $24,400.

Railroads.—Assessment in 1892, $2,313,500; assessment in 1893, $4,998,750; increase in 1893, $2,685,250.

Other Incorporated Companies.—Assessment, 1892, $2,213,400; assessment, 1893, $1,897,500; decrease of assessment, 1893, $315,900.

Individuals and Estates.—Assessment, 1892, $6,914,140; assessment, 1893, $7,078,400; increased assessment in 1893, $164,260.

The totals are as follows: Personal assessments, 1892, $16,625,947; in 1893, $19,523,170; increased assessment in 1893 on three of the foregoing items, $2,237,523; decrease of assessments in 1893 on gas companies and other incorporated companies, $340,300; net total increase, $2,897,223.

A Bering Sea Intimation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Private advices, later and apparently more authentic than those received by the State Department as to the movement of the Bering Sea arbitrators, have reached this city.

Senator Morgan has cabled his son that it will be impossible for him to leave Paris before Aug. 19. This is a postponement of two weeks beyond the time originally set for his departure. Several days ago the Senator booked himself for passage on a steamer sailing Aug. 5, and this was taken as a sign that the verdict of the arbitrators would be rendered this week.

From the language of his cablegram it seems that he is doubtful whether the arbitrators will have finished their work even upon the 19th.

Failure of an Old Cigar Firm.

S. Jacoby & Co., cigar manufacturers, whose factory is at the foot of East Fifty-second Street, failed yesterday, with liabilities of over $150,000. The assets will not be known until an inventory of the firm's valuable plant is taken. Then an effort to compromise with the creditors will be made.

The firm yesterday confessed judgments on maturing notes for $30,000, which could not be met on account of the stringency in the money market.

The firm has been in business for thirty-two years. Its members are Sigmund and Gustav Jacoby.

Reduced Its Working Force.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—Owing to the general financial depression the Michigan Peninsular Car Company of this city has greatly reduced its working force. No less than 1,500 men have been given vacations at the two plants. The Peninsular plant has orders for cars which will last until about Sept. 1. At this plant nearly 1,200 men are now employed. After that date it is expected that both works will have to be shut down for a month or six weeks, perhaps longer.

The World's Fair Aerial Fireworks.

The display of aerial fireworks as at present given by the Pains at the World's Fair in Chicago will be offered this evening at Manhattan Beach together with "The Storming of Vicksburg." These will be in addition to the regular programme. Another of the novelties will consist of "The Fighting Kangaroo"—not the original animal from Australia, but a fireworks fac simile of home manufacture.

PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—National Transit certificates opened at 58⅞: closed at 60; highest, 61; lowest, 58⅞; sales, 15,000 bbls.

MONMOUTH'S MANY TROUBLES

MORE RUMORS THAN PEOPLE AT THE TRACK YESTERDAY.

"Jack" McDonald Demands an Investigation as to the Way His Horse Chesapeake Has Been Ridden—The Managers Very Busy and Very Mysterious as to Other Matters at Their Course—"Tom" Barrett Ruled Off in Name but Not in Fact.

There were about as many rumors as there were people at the Monmouth Park race track yesterday. The rumors were the most interesting. An air of mystery surrounded the multitudinous managers of the concern. All sorts of rumors were afloat. When the business manager, T. M. Croft, hurriedly left the track just after the second race and went to Freehold, it was rumored about that he had been arrested under the old law which makes any place where gambling is permitted a disorderly house.

Mr. Croft returned after the fifth race very much out of breath and perspiring freely. He denied that he had been arrested under a proceeding instituted by the outraged Freeholders of the town of Eatontown. What his sudden desertion of his post meant, and the evident anxiety of President Walcott for his reappearance, were not explained. All that could be learned at the track was that Croft had been suddenly called away by some sort of business relating to the writ of certiorari granted by Chief Justice Beasley of the Supreme Court a week or so ago to prevent the Freeholders of Eatontown from revoking the license granted the track.

That there was something serious in the wind was very apparent all day, and the best reports that seemed to be based on fact were to the effect that some sort of action had been taken by the outraged people of Eatontown which would compel the Monmouth Park Association to pay the license fee that they seem determined to "beat" the town out of.

One of the judges was reported to have given out a "tip" that there would be a very serious explosion before the day was over. One story was that the managers were going to find out if possible what connection David C. Johnson had with the Mackintosh affair, how much he profited by the race the horse won, as well as that he lost, and whether the rumor that he is the owner of the ruled-off horse is a fact. Thomas Barrett, the ruled-off owner of the horse, was about the track as lively as ever, as the managers did not take away his badge. Neither did they deprive him the privileges of the betting ring or the saddling paddock.

A. Hennen Morris may be able to answer the question that was asked by so many yesterday. That was, "How is it that an owner who is ruled off a race track for fraud is allowed all the privileges of a track except the mere running of his horses and on a badge that shows him to be an invited guest of the club, while a reporter who is ruled off is even refused admission to the track on a ticket purchased at the office of an agent of the association without recourse to process of law?"

People of whom the question was asked gave it up.

Another story that was rife was to the effect that the judges were going to haul up George Forbes, owner of Arab, and C. J. Kelly, owner of Estelle, and ask them to explain the inconsistencies of the running of their horses in the last two races. It is something more than a nine days' wonder that nothing was done with them on Thursday. The friends of Thomas Barrett and "Dave" Johnson were very angry and wanted to know, with a deal of vigor, why the judges should make fish of one and flesh of another. This is a conundrum that only the judges can answer.

While some of the crowd were wondering if the report was true that a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES was to be arrested on a charge of criminal libel at the instance of the Messrs. Morris, there came another story that was based on fact to set tongues wagging.

J. E. McDonald, the owner of Chesapeake, the horse that ran second to Arab in the scandalous race of Thursday, has asked the Board of Control to investigate the riding of his horse in his last two races. Midgely rode him on Thursday, and he came near beating Arab then, with long odds against him. In his last two races he was "pocket hunted" by Rogers having the mount on him both times. The horse was known to be as good on one occasion as the other, and Mr. McDonald is of the opinion that he did not get a ride for his money either in the race of July 28 or that of July 17. In the latter race Chesapeake was sixth in a field of seven.

Then, on top of this, came the story that Mr. Richard Croker had secured the services of John Lambley to train and handle Prince George, Red Banner, and Fairy for him, and that Lambley had left the service of M. F. Dwyer. Lambley and the Croker horses will go to Saratoga next week, and the young jockey will have absolute control of the horses from that time. But this change does not mean a rupture in the friendship that has sprung up between Messrs. Croker and Dwyer. It simply means that the latter is tired of Lambley, as he is of all jockeys that do not win with his horses. Lambley is mainly responsible for Mr. Dwyer's loss of about $125,000 in the betting ring this year as the sum total of his operations.

MONMOUTH'S LICENSE FEE.

An Attempt to Set Aside the Writ of Certiorari Begun.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—David Harvey, Jr., sitting as a Supreme Court Commissioner, began this afternoon to take testimony in the case of the Township Committee of Eatontown against the Monmouth Park Association to set aside the certiorari granted by Chief Justice Beasley to the Racing Association, to prevent the repeal of the resolution of the committee fixing the license fee at $5,000. William H. Vredenburgh of Freehold appeared for the race-track people and James Steen represented the Township Committee.

President Walcott, Secretary Crickmore, Superintendent Vankuren, Assistant Secretary T. J. Croft, and Lucius O. Appleby had been subpœnaed to appear before the Commissioner, but Croft was the only officer of the association who appeared.

Croft denied that he had been authorized to ask the committee for a license in the absence of President Walcott, or that he had told the committee that the association's treasury was empty and that the question of a license fee would have to be postponed until Mr. Walcott got back from Europe. The testimony of Croft developed the fact that the racing association had paid the Eatontown Township last year about $4,200 for taxes, and the track officials seemed to think that this should entitle them to a license. It was further shown that the certiorari was granted on the affidavit of Croft alone, who does not own a dollar's worth of the association stock.

The further taking of testimony will be resumed next Tuesday, and on the following day the Chief Justice will hear the arguments on both sides.

Twice Saved from Life Sentence.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Ismail Freeman, colored, a convict in Sing Sing Prison for the past thirty-two years, has been pardoned by Gov. Flower. He came here in 1861 and served under fifteen Wardens.

He was charged on March 14, 1860, with having poisoned his wife in Poughkeepsie, and was tried twice, the jury having failed to agree on the first trial. He was sentenced for life.

Freeman has gone to New-York and will from there go to Mexico, where he lived when a boy. He is now sixty-five years old.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—It is said that when Freeman came here in 1859 he had just been pardoned from prison, having been sentenced for life for killing a sailor at sea.

Chinese Priest Excluded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Acting Secretary Curtis has refused to permit the landing of a Chinese priest at San Francisco. Application in the priest's behalf was made by counsel for the Chinese Six Companies. Mr. Curtis holds that, as the priest has no certificate from the Chinese Government and does not belong to the exempt classes, he has no right to land.

The Department of Justice has ordered an appeal from the decision of Judge Davis in Southern California that the deporting section of the Geary act is unconstitutional.

This appeal may cause the whole matter to be again brought before the Supreme Court with a full bench, when Justice Harlan shall come back and Justice Blatchford's place shall be supplied by a new appointee.

AFFLICTIONS CROWD UPON THEM.

The Family of Clerk Morgan Have Had More Than Their Share of Trouble.

John H. Morgan and Henry Ware Pelletier, the clerks in the employ of Woerishoffer & Co., bankers and brokers in Exchange Place, who failed to appear at the office Thursday morning, are still missing. The firm has expert accountants at work on the books which were in charge of Morgan and Pelletier, but thus far they have failed to find any shortage in their accounts.

Hans Sommerhoff, a member of the firm, said to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon:

"In all probability, we shall have to start on the first books handled by Morgan and Pelletier in our grain department. An examination of the accounts for the last few weeks has shown nothing wrong. We do not know what caused the clerks to disappear so mysteriously. If they have been speculating on the quiet they must have been doing so with the funds of our customers, many of whom are out of town, and it is impossible to communicate with them. We have notified a few who are in town, and they will give us all the assistance we need to fathom the mystery."

"Is is possible that the clerks went away for a lark?"

"No; they were too staid and settled for that. We had the utmost confidence in them. If they had been speculating they must have reached that point where they became afraid and fled. But, of course, this is all conjecture. No reliable information can be obtained for at least several days, or until the accountants complete their work."

There are many circumstances attending and consequent on the mysterious departure of Mr. Morgan which are particularly pathetic. He is over fifty years old, and has always led an upright life, attending strictly to his business and seldom mingling in social pleasures. He never dissipated. He was attached to his home, and his sole aim was to make his family comfortable and happy. There was a great deal of sickness in his house, however, and the expenses almost equaled the modest income which he received as a bookkeeper.

Mr. Morgan, when he fled, left behind him a family disheartened and weighed down by grief. There only remain a wrecked home and a grief-stricken family, confronted by the clouds of a dark failure, for they have no money and no encouraging prospect of getting any.

Mrs. Morgan has been an invalid for twenty-five years. In her youth her beauty was marked, and even now, after all these years of suffering, there remain traces of that gracefulness and charm of manner. She is a lady of much refinement, delicate, tender, and affectionate, her one desire being to add to the happiness of the loved ones around her, at the same time patiently and uncomplainingly submitting to the decrees of an unkind fate. Aside from the constant and unremitting attention from her family, she receives much consolation from her religious devotions.

Another source of trouble, which has always weighed upon her is the delicate condition of her unmarried daughter's health. She is a young, fragile, sensitive, and nervous girl, with distinctly home tastes, nurtured and shaped by her mother, for they have been inseparable. Then there is a son, a young man now, a dutiful, affectionate son, but he has been unable to obtain employment for some time. In fact, it was a family of whom any man might well be proud.

A short time ago Mr. Morgan sent his family to a farm in the country. They were there Thursday morning, when the information of his disappearance was received. The scene which followed was a most pathetic one. Mrs. Morgan clasped her daughter close to her bosom, and together they bemoaned this fresh affliction. They had little money, barely enough to pay their expenses back to Brooklyn, and so they packed up and returned, reaching their home late Thursday night. When Mr. Morgan disappeared the happiness of his home departed with him.

The son called at the offices of Woerishoffer & Co. yesterday morning, and said his mother was almost prostrated by the disappearance of his father. None of the family, he added, knew of Mr. Morgan's whereabouts, nor could they assign any cause for his sudden departure.

Pelletier is much younger than Morgan. He was married two months ago. His father called at the office and appeared very much depressed over his son's disappearance. He could give no clue to his whereabouts.

AN OLD METAL HOUSE FAILS.

Assignment of N. L. Cort & Co., Tin-Plate Importers—Liabilities, $350,000.

N. L. Cort & Co., importers of tin, tin plate, and other metals, of 245 Water Street, one of the oldest and best-known houses in the metal trade, failed yesterday. The partners, Nicholas L. Cort and his son, Mortimer H., made an assignment to Frederic G. Dow, lawyer, of 192 Broadway, giving seven preferences for money loaned, aggregating $34,425.

The senior partner in the firm is about seventy years old. He started as a tinsmith in the Bowery over forty years ago. He is said to own the store property at 245 Water Street, and other real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and was heretofore reputed to be worth $250,000. Mr. Dow, the assignee, said yesterday that the liabilities are about $350,000. He could not tell what the assets would amount to. They are large, consisting of merchandise, bills receivable, outstanding accounts, and property. The firm was prominent in the metal trade and had a world-wide reputation. The failure is due to depreciation in the price of metals, failure of customers to carry out their contracts with the firm, and the general financial stringency.

They had made large importations of tin and tin plate, the price of which has gone down considerably in the past few months, leaving the firm with a large stock of metals on hand. The partners have transferred all their individual assets, as well as copartnership assets, to the assignee. He hopes they will be able to make a satisfactory arrangement with their creditors.

FOREMEN'S MEMORIES BRIGHTENED

They Thought of More Shirkers and Incapables After a Lecture.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner William S. Andrews called all of the foremen in his department together at the department stables, in East Seventeenth Street, Thursday afternoon and talked very plainly to them about their individual responsibility. He said he had not found the department in a satisfactory condition, and he proposed holding every man to a strict accountability for his own work and for the work of the drivers and sweepers under him.

Mr. Andrews took out the reports which the foreman had turned over to him in response to his order, purporting to give the names of the incapables and the shirkers on the force. He said that he was surprised to find only 166 such men reported. He thought that there must be some mistake, for his own observation had led him to suppose that the number was much larger. He said if the foremen desired to amend their reports that opportunity would be furnished them at once. More than 300 names were quickly added to the list.

Commissioner Andrews believes he can discharge men from the service under the law without a hearing when he is satisfied that the charges against them are well founded. He is anxious to greatly reduce the expenses of his department for the next five months, and as most of the men reported by the foremen will probably be discharged, Mr. Andrews will be able to effect a big saving in that way.

Binghamton Man Makes Charges.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Charles E. Sanders, who was recently dismissed from his position as Chief of Letter Carriers in the Post Office of Binghamton, N. Y., had an interview this morning with the officials of the Post Office Department. He made certain charges against the head of the Binghamton Post Office and asked to be reinstated.

The officials told Mr. Sanders they were not inclined to take any action in the matter unless he should make formal written charges and establish a prima facie case. Mr. Sanders left for home, stating that he would comply with the requirements of the department.

Colored Pythians Expel Officers.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Upon charges of gross neglect, utter incompetency, and dishonest practices, preferred by O. M. Woods, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals of the Grand Lodge Colored Knights of Pythias, against Supreme Chancellor E. A. Williams, that officer was expelled by the supreme session. The lodge also expelled the Major General commanding the uniformed rank, George F. Bowles of Mississippi; the Supreme Worthy Counselor, the Rev. Isaac Derrick of New-York, and D. W. Dempsey of Chicago for conduct unbecoming Pythian Knights.

Payment on Account of the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The dock trial of the machinery of the cruiser Maine proved satisfactory, and the Navy Department to-day paid to N. F. Palmer & Co. of New-York, the builders of the machinery, $69,000, about one-half of the amount due them. The remainder was held until the vessel is completed and can have her sea trial.

WHAT WILL MR. RIDGWAY DO

FOR HIM TO SAY WHETHER CORBETT AND MITCHELL FIGHT.

The Law Gives Him Ample Power to Prevent the Criminal Offense—The Principals Can Be Arrested—Citizens of Kings County Hardly Dare to Hope that He Will Act—He Could Not Be Found at the District Attorney's Office Yesterday to Answer the Question.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went to the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn yesterday to ask District Attorney Ridgway whether he was going to prevent the violation of law which "Pompadour Jim" Corbett, the champion slugger and talking fighter of America, has so boldly announced that he intends to commit at Coney Island. "I will fight Mitchell at Coney Island," Corbett says. "Mitchell must fight me there. He must, and that is all there is to it."

Fighting is a criminal offense. Mr. Ridgway now has the declaration of a man that he intends to commit a crime. The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that any citizen of a county who has a reasonable belief that a prize fight is to take place in that county can apply to a magistrate for warrants for the arrest of the parties concerned and have them placed under heavy bonds to keep the peace.

Many of the parties concerned in this previously announced crime—the Corbett and Mitchell prize fight—are now within the jurisdiction of Mr. Ridgway, and the principals will be in his jurisdiction if the fight shall take place. What the citizens of Kings County would like to know is what Mr. Ridgway—supposed to be their legal representative—is going to do about it.

This was the information which it was desired to get from Mr. Ridgway yesterday. He was not at his office yesterday, according to the statement of one of a number of men who sat in the outside room. This man said Mr. Ridgway had not been at his office in the course of the day, and that the one assistant who had visited the office had gone away.

If Mr. Ridgway, as District Attorney of Kings County, wants to prevent the crime of the Corbett-Mitchell fight, he will have an opportunity to do so on Monday night.

At the Coney Island Athletic Club, where this crime is to be committed, there will be committed on Monday night a similar crime—the Dixon and Pierce prize fight. If Mr. Ridgway will go there, or will send his officers there with warrants, they will be able to kill two birds with one stone.

In addition to the black and the white man who will be in the ring fighting, there will be in the "Directors' box" Corbett and others concerned in the arrangements for the Corbett-Mitchell fight, including Judge Newton, the President of the organization, under whose auspices these crimes are committed. There is ample legal provision to enable Mr. Ridgway to have arrested those responsible for the fight which will then be in progress, and the fight being prepared for between America's and England's champion sluggers.

In this city a prize fighter is made to respect the law, and is prevented from violating it just as is any other criminal. Things are different in Kings County. There the people have to stand even what the people of Hudson County, N. J., in the days when the ring there was strongest and boldest, would not tolerate. Prize fighters have found a refuge in Kings County that was denied to them here and in Hudson County.

Prize fighters once used to get an occasional chance in this city by cloaking their crimes with such soft-sounding names as "sparring bouts," but that was long ago. It did not take the police and the public prosecutors here long to declare that such subterfuges could no longer be tolerated. Then the regulations governing the contests made by the police made the fights so tame that the fighters could get no patronage.

The prize fighters went to Hudson County, and the Hoboken "big arena" was built as a headquarters for them. The political ring which was broken at the last election was then without shame and bold enough to commit any offense against the public. It smiled upon the Granite Club, as the prize fighters' headquarters was called.

A prize fight was arranged for between Slavin and Kilrain. Hoboken people will never forget the night of that fight. It drew to the city more than 20,000 of the worst characters to be found in this country.

They took possession of the city. They kept the saloons open all night and made the place hideous with their shouting and profanity. They fought among themselves and they assaulted peaceable citizens. Robberies and assaults were committed by the score. It was two days before Hoboken became a safe place to travel around in after dark.

The people of Hudson County had stood much, but the triumph of the prize fighters was the straw that broke the camel's back. They held mass meetings and voiced their anger so earnestly that the Aldermen were forced to shut up the Granite Club.

The prize fighters, driven out of this city and out of Hudson County, looked toward Kings County. They worked carefully. Just to test the feeling over there they began giving "sparring bouts" in Brooklyn. Instead of being opposed in this, they found that public officers were among their best patrons. These "sparring bouts" soon developed into prize fights in everything except name.

Then came the so-called Coney Island Athletic Club, in its arena, many fights have already taken place. The authorities of Kings County have not interfered with the course of lawbreaking.

Citizens of Gravesend are looking forward with anxiety to this Corbett and Mitchell fight.

"It will bring here the worst criminal classes," said one resident of Gravesend yesterday. "It is an outrage that we, who have bought homes down in this vicinity, should have to submit to the running of an institution here that serves as a magnet for the vicious and disreputable men from all over the country. With an army of them thrown upon us in a night our personal safety and our property are threatened.

"We will not wait, however, as did the people of Hudson County, until the damage has been done, and then act, but if the law will accomplish it, we intend to prevent the wrong. If the public officers do not act for us we will act for ourselves. If District Attorney Ridgway does not take action to prevent this fight, we will."

Editor Fortune Not Looking for a Duel.

It is not probable that a duel will take place between Col. William Murrell, editor of the *New-Jersey Trumpet*, and T. Thomas Fortune of the New-York *Age*.

"Although Mr. Fortune may feel aggrieved at the tone of the article in the *Trumpet*," said Mr. Fortune's city editor yesterday, "I think he will positively decline to accept a challenge to a duel. He certainly is not the man to give one."

"But how has Mr. Fortune's reputation as a duellist arisen?" was asked.

"I cannot say, unless it was because Col. Williams, the historian, once sent Mr. Fortune a challenge. Mr. Fortune took great pains to avoid a meeting with the Colonel, and felt much relieved when the latter died in England some months ago."

In Favor of the Inebriates' Home.

Judge Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down his decision in the case of Alfred T. White and Gen. C. T. Christensen against the Mayor, Controller, and City Treasurer, to restrain them from paying 15 per cent. of the excise moneys to the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton. Judge Cullen denies the plaintiffs' motion and awards $10 and costs to the institution.

It was contended by the plaintiffs that the law of 1877, authorizing the payments to the home, was unconstitutional, and that, at any rate, the Consolidation act of 1888 repealed its provisions. Both of these claims are denied by Judge Cullen.

Brooklyn Liquor Men in Convention.

The Liquor Dealers' Association of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon at 360 Fulton Street and elected delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the New-York State Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association to be held in Syracuse Sept. 5, 6, and 7. Eight delegates were elected and about forty more will be elected by the county towns of Kings County.

Members of the association denied that they intended to make war against the State association or to place obstacles in the way of the reelection of Morris Takulsky as President.

Assaulted by Striking Miners.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Aug. 4.—Seventy-five striking miners this morning lay in wait for the men at work in Shaft 17 of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company and made an assault upon them as they were going to work. All of them ran but one, Henry Smith, an American. He stood his ground and was brutally assaulted.

BENNINGTON OFF FOR LISBON.

With New Officers and a Fine Crew the Cruiser Will Visit European Waters.

The United States cruiser Bennington, Commander Charles M. Thomas commanding, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. Just before sailing Commander Thomas said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "I shall anchor for the night inside of Sandy Hook, and early to-morrow will adjust the ship's compasses at the compass buoys. I hope to be able to pass out from Sandy Hook by 3 o'clock Saturday."

The Bennington will proceed direct from New-York to Lisbon. No stop will be made at the Azores unless something unforeseen arises. On arriving at Lisbon, Commander Thomas will place himself in communication by telegraph with Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Commander in Chief of the United States forces in European waters. Rear Admiral Erben is at present aboard the flagship Chicago at Cowes, England.

Commander Thomas says he will probably reach Lisbon in twelve days. The Bennington will be run across at her most economical speed, which is about 13 knots an hour.

The Bennington's Captain, it is learned, has no further orders than those directing him to proceed to Lisbon and report to Rear Admiral Erben. If the Bennington is destined for Mediterranean work, the orders, it was said yesterday, will probably be given on her arrival at Lisbon. The impression prevails aboard the Bennington that the cruiser will be ordered to Turkish waters. The usual practice, though, is for the Commander in Chief of a station to order the movements of all vessels of war doing duty in the waters of his command.

At present the flagship Chicago is the only cruising United States war ship in European waters. Admiral Erben has been importunate of late in his requests for additional vessels.

Commander Thomas and Lieut. Jasper, the executive officer, are both new to the Bennington.

The crew of the Bennington numbers nearly 180. It is made up of a large proportion of seamen apprentices, which assures pretty well American parentage and American training.

The officers are: Commander Charles M. Thomas, commanding; Lieut. Robert T. Jasper, Executive Officer; Lieut. Chauncey Thomas, Navigator; Lieutenants, F. W. Coffin, H. Phelps, and J. B. Bernadou; Ensigns, J.

DERSE DID NOT GET THE GOODS.

Instead, He Was Arrested and Fined $10 for Carrying a Pistol.

J. A. Derse, who said he was City Marshal of Crete, Neb., was arraigned before Justice Meade in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Policemen Eaton and Wilson of the Old Slip Station produced a large pistol which had been in Mr. Derse's hip pocket.

Mr. Derse told Justice Meade that he had come to New-York in response to an invitation from a man named Floyd, who had represented that he had some "goods" to sell with which the purchaser could make a lot of money. He had registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel Wednesday, and there met his man Floyd, who took him to a man who had big, fat packages of bills, which he offered to sell at the rate of $5,000 worth of the bills for $1,000. Mr. Derse had managed to get a pass book of the Hanover National Bank, in which he had written a memorandum of deposits of $1,000. By this piece of financiering he had proposed to get the best of his new-found friends.

Derse proposed that they all go down to the bank and get the money, carrying the "goods" along in a japanned tin box. When at the corner of Front and Pine Streets they became involved in a dispute and Derse yelled "Police!" The two men threw the box into an excavation for a new building close by and ran away, and nobody has seen either of them since. Policeman Eaton then proceeded to take Mr. Derse in charge, and, lugged him and the tin box off to the station house. When Mr. Derse was searched he was found to possess $64.07 and the pistol, the possession of which was made the charge against him.

In reply to questions yesterday by Justice Meade, Derse pretended not to know about the "green-goods business." He was remanded for trial in Special Sessions and was immediately taken to that court, where he employed two of the legal gentlemen who frequent the Tombs corridors to defend him. He was fined $10, which he paid, and then departed with his legal friends, who probably got their fees.

The tin box contained $15 in good money and two wads of green paper neatly piled and strapped.

COLLECTOR KILBRETH IN CHARGE.

He Begins His New Duties at the Custom House—Gift to Mr. Hendricks.

It is Collector Kilbreth now. With rather more than usual ceremony, the new head of the Custom House relieved Collector Hendricks yesterday afternoon. There were brief speeches, and a handsome set of silver was presented to Mr. Hendricks as a token of the esteem in which he is held by those who were associated with him in the service.

Mr. Hendricks was waiting when Mr. Kilbreth reached the Custom House, accompanied by a reteiner bearing his commission as Collector. As he had taken the oath of office then, there was no need for delay. The heads of departments, Deputy Collectors, and chief clerks were assembled, and Mr. Hendricks told Mr. Kilbreth that they had been loyal and efficient officers.

The new Collector made a little speech thanking Mr. Hendricks and the others for the kind words he had shown him. "I wish to say to the members of the staff," he added, "that I would like them to continue in their respective places as heretofore until I become more familiar with the duties of the office."

Everybody shook hands with Mr. Kilbreth, the occasion being, in fact, a sort of reception at which the officers of the staff might meet him. When the hand shaking was over, Deputy Collector Phelps stepped up to the Collector's desk, on which somebody had placed a case of polished wood.

The case contained a silver smoking set. Col. Phelps made a speech of presentation and Mr. Hendricks responded briefly.

One of the first acts of Collector Kilbreth was to appoint J. J. Couch Acting Special Deputy and S. W. Thompson Acting Disbursing Officer. These appointments have to be made as soon as a new Collector takes office.

WOMAN STARVING TO DEATH.

She Was so Weak When Found that She Could Not Speak—A Family Homeless.

Two cases of destitution were discovered yesterday in Williamsburg. At an early hour in the morning a policeman of the Stagg Street Station found Mrs. Barbara Wagner, with her three children—Barbara, aged seventeen; Joseph, eight, and John, six years—wandering aimlessly along Bushwick Avenue, near Meserole Street.

Mrs. Wagner said she and her children had had nothing to eat in twenty-four hours. They were dispossessed Wednesday from 242 Scholes Street. Later in the day Justice Watson committed Mrs. Wagner to jail and sent her children to institutions.

The second case was found at noon by Policeman Terrence of the Fifth Precinct. Annie Smith of 380 South First Street had been missing for several days and the policeman was asked to investigate. He broke open the door of her apartments and found her lying in a bed dying from starvation, so feeble she could not speak. She was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital.

In the woman's pockets was found a paper bearing the address, "Patrick Smith, 168 Ivy Street, New-Haven, Conn.," and a request that if anything happened to her he should be notified. The neighbors do not know who Smith is, whether the woman's husband, son, or father, but they said they believed she starved herself with the intention of ending her life.

Hitchcock, the Publisher, Fails.

Benjamin W. Hitchcock, music publisher and real estate dealer, made an assignment yesterday to A. Frederick Silverstone, giving a preference for $20,000 to Anthony Miller.

Mr. Hitchcock has been in business in this city for about twenty-five years and formerly had a music store in Nassau Street. He has music stores at 385 Sixth Avenue, 294 Grand Street, and 11 Park Row, and a real estate office at 14 Chambers Street.

John J. Gleason, the attorney for the assignee, said that the failure was due to the financial stringency. He said it is impossible now to tell what the assets and liabilities are. He is preparing the papers and a statement will be made in the early part of next week. Among Mr. Hitchcock's suburban real estate enterprises were Ozone Park and Corona on Long Island, and Palisade Park, N. J.

Jansen Did Not Prove His Sanity.

August Jansen, the coachman, still insists that he was put in an asylum for the insane because he wanted to marry his employer's daughter.

Jansen was committed to the asylum for the insane on Ward's Island over a year ago on the complaint of A. B. Duncan, an importer, who said his coachman persecuted Miss Annie Duncan with his attentions, insisting that she was in love with him.

Some time ago Jansen got a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Dugro of the Superior Court, and yesterday his examination, which was begun several days ago, was resumed.

On examination Jansen said he had asked permission from Mr. Duncan to marry Miss Annie at her request. He had never said she loved him, and did not know what she did.

After hearing the asylum doctors, who testified to Jansen's delusions, Judge Dugro remanded Jansen back to the asylum.

Major Powell in Court with His Bruises.

In the quarrel between Lawyer James H. Hurst and Major John B. Powell at the St. James Hotel Thursday afternoon over money matters, it was Major Powell and not Mr. Hurst who suffered the most bodily injury.

When Mr. Hurst was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault, Major Powell was present, and his discolored right eye and forehead and bandaged head showed that he had been the greatest sufferer. Mr. Hurst denied the charge of assault, and said he had only used his cane after being attacked by Major Powell. The two men glared at each other fiercely.

Mr. Hurst's examination was set down for Monday, and he was released on $300 bail, which was furnished by Mr. Dorval, proprietor of the St. James.

Five Horses Burned in a Stable.

Five horses were lost in a fire in a stable at 719 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street early yesterday morning. The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible even to attempt to save the animals.

Frank Schaefer of 677 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street lost two horses and a wagon valued in all at $900, Richard O'Connor of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Alexander Avenue lost a horse and a set of harness valued at $200, Leisman Brothers of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue lost two horses and two sets of harness valued at $750. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. It is owned by Richard K. Fox.

Investors Want Their Money Back.

Thomas C. Brewer was arrested by the Sheriff yesterday in a suit brought by Louis H. Beardsley.

It is charged that Brewer, representing himself as the head of a banking firm doing business under the name of T. C. Brewer & Co., induced Beardsley, Howard E. Foxhall, and William G. McGuntner to invest $1,481 for the establishment of a fictitious land company.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1893.

COFFEE—The market for spot lots remains nominal at 16@16¼c for No. 7; sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 15¾c. cost and freight; 600 mats interior Padang at 24c, 500 bags Central American, 900 bags Savanilla, and 300 bags Mexican on private terms.....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 13,000 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing quiet at unchanged prices to 20 points decline as following the cables. Havre was barely steady at 4c@1f decline; Hamburg was dull and unchanged. August deliveries stood at the close at 15.20 to 15.15c, September at 15.20@15.30c, (selling at 15.26@15.28c for 1,750 bags), October at 15.10@15.20c, (selling at 15.18@15.20c for 500 bags,) November at 15.10@15.15c, (selling at 15@15.20c for 3,750 bags,) December at 15.10@15.15c, (selling at 15@15.20c for 5,750 bags,) January at 14.90@15c, (selling at 14.80@15.05c for 750 bags,) March at 14.75@14.80c, (selling at 14.70@14.90c for 750 bags,) and May at 14.55c, (selling at 14.40@14.60c for 1,750 bags.).....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 190,753 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 72,911 bags.....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 4,734 bags.

COTTON—Futures were very quiet and closed steady at 7@10 points decline, as influenced by lower Liverpool and the failure of Parrott Brothers. The business was entirely local.....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 109,800 bales.....August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.54@7.55c, (selling at 7.53@7.61c for 8,800 bales,) September at 7.60@7.61c, (selling at 7.60@7.66c for 19,200 bales,) October at 7.71@7.72c, (selling at 7.71@7.77c for 25,500 bales,) November at 7.81@7.82c, (selling at 7.81@7.85c for 2,300 bales,) December at 7.92c, (selling at 7.91@7.97c for 18,500 bales,) January at 8.01@8.02c, (selling at 8@8.07c for 25,400 bales,) February at 8.10@8.11c, (selling at 8.10@8.14c for 2,400 bales,) and March at 8.19@8.20c, (selling at 8.19@8.23c for 800 bales).....And for prompt delivery, 143 bales sold to spinners and 500 bales to shippers at 1-16c decline; middling, 7¾@8⅛c....8,500 bales delivered on contract.....Port receipts to-day, 1,952 bales, against 1,453 bales same day last year, and for the week, 10,734 bales, against 9,582 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is inactive and weak, with buyers holding off for lower prices.....Sales were about 9,550 pks, including 900 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.15@$3.30, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.85, Winter wheat clears at $3@$3.15, Spring wheat clears at $3, 600 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.65@$3.75, 2,600 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; 3,000 bbls City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies. City Mills patents quoted at $4.25@$4.50, 450 bbls No. 1 at $2.65@$2.75, 800 bbls No. 2 at $2.35, 400 sacks supers at $2.15, fine at $1.80@$2.05, 300 bbls rye mixtures at $2.65, 700 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.60@$2.85.....Arrivals since our last, 11,041 bbls and 21,315 sacks, and export clearances hence, 9,859 bbls and 49,221 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports 80,638 bbls and sacks.....And of RYE FLOUR, 175 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice, at $3.25@$3.50, and 100 bbls Brandywine at $3.85.....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow cornmeal, in bags, quoted at 94c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10.....

HOP CROPS quiet and steady, with fair to good steady prices; quoted 40 to 60 lb, at 75@80c.....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ₱ 100 lb.....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 85@87c from track and for boat loads.....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country made, $1@$1.10; two-rowed State, 75@77½c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@90c.

WHEAT—Spot was 1-16c lower and closed steady, with a very moderate trade.....Sales, 88,000 bushels, of which 64,000 bushels to shippers, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1¼c under September, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 1¾c under September, delivered; 8,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo, soft, at 88c, delivered.....The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo, soft, on private terms; 5,000 bushels ungraded red at 63@66c, 2,000 bushels No. 2 red at 67¾c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels No. 3 red at 65c, elevator.....Quotations for options at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 67¾c, store; do, late August, at 68¾c, store; No. 2 hard at 69¾c, afloat; No. 1 hard at 73¼c, afloat; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 69¾c. The closing hence since our last were 265,529 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 631,029 bushels.....The receipts here to-day were 222,875 bushels, and in the interior 637,737 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 520,533 bushels.....Options were dull and rather irregular. The opening was weak at ¼@⅜c decline, with the West lower and local longs realizing; advanced ⅜@⅝c on firmer cables and local covering, but fell ½@¾c on reports of financial trouble at Minneapolis, easier late cables, and rumors of cholera in the lower bay. The close was weak at ⅜@⅝c under yesterday.....Future sales were 2,475,000 bushels, including 70,000 bushels August at 67¼@68c, closing at 67¾c; 1,425,000 bushels September at 69¾@70c, closing at 69¾c; 70,000 bushels October at 71¾@72¾c, closing at 71⅝c; 210,000 bushels December at 76 1-16@76¾c, closing at 76⅝c.

CORN—Spot was scarce and firmer, with a light demand. During four hours, 66,000 bushels, including 56,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48¾@49c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 47¾c, delivered, and 2,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 49c, delivered.....The receipts for the day were 95,000 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 134,415 bushels, with, in the interior, 325,122 bushels.....The clearances hence were 64,333 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 924,513 bushels.....Options advanced 2@2½c on reports of crop damage at the West, with cables firmer, but reacted ¾@1c with wheat, and closed steady at ¼@⅜c over yesterday.....The sales of options were 155,000 bushels, including 35,000 bushels August at 47¾@48¼c, closing at 47¾c; 110,000 bushels September at 47¾@48¾c, closing at 48¼c; 10,000 bushels October at 47¾@48¾c, closing at 48¾c.

OATS—Spot were only moderately active and closed steady.....Sales, 104,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37½c for 8,000 bushels, and 3 white at 36¼c, No. 2 white clipped at 38c, No. 3 do at 37c, No. 2 mixed at 34¾@35c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 33¾c, rejected white at 36c, rejected mixed at 33c, No. 2 Chicago at 36½c, and 20,000 bushels, track mixed at 35@36½c for 6,000 bushels, and track white at 37¾@43¾c for 60,000 bushels.....Options advanced ½c and closed firm, but trading was light.....Sales of options, 125,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels August at 31¼c, closing at 31½c; 115,000 bushels September at 30¾@31c, closing at 30⅞c; October closing at 31¾c.....The receipts here to-day were 79,800 bushels; exports, 359 bushels.

HOPS—There is nothing new in this market, and values remain firm, with a very light inquiry.....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin steady; spot quoted at 18.65c.....Copper weak at 9.85c.....Lead quiet at 3.30c.....Spelter quiet at 3.90c.

OILS—Business on the market for cottonseed oil continues slow. There was no demand exclusive of a few inquiries for choice grades, which are firmly held. Prime crude was quoted nominally at 30c, and choice crude at 37c. Prime yellow was unchanged at 42c. Lard oil was without change and dull at 65c.

PROVISIONS—For hog products at the West lard opened at an advance of 5@7½ points, and then further gained 10 points on continued buying by packers. Short ribs opened 7½ points up, further advanced, but later reacted and closed easy. Pork opened unchanged, but liquidating sales caused a decline of 15 points, and the close was easy.....PORK unchanged; quiet; sales, 200 bbls; quoted at $15.25 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $15@$15.50 for family mess. At Chicago, August closed at $12.85 and September at $12.60.....BACON opened 7½ points higher for September, and then further advanced 17½ points on buying by packers, but later realizing sales caused all but 5 points of the improvement to be lost, and the close was easy at $7.80 for September and $7.35 for October.....DRESSED HOGS were in limited supply and steady; quoted at 7¾c for 160 lb average, 7c for 200 lb, 7¾c for 180 lb, 7⅝c for 140 lb, 7¼c for 120 lb, and 8c for pigs; interior deliveries, 24,000 head.....CUTMEATS were in light demand but steady. Sales, 3,000 lb smoking bellies at 13¾c, at 11@11¾c for 12-lb average, for pickled bellies, 11@11¾c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats at Western prices 150 tcs pickled hams, 16 lb average, sold at 10c, and 90 tcs, 14 lb average, at 10½c; Green hams quoted at 8c.....BEEF was unchanged and dull; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17.....BEEF HAMS were dull with, at the West, $17 quoted, while here $18 was asked.....LARD—Western steam lard started at an advance of 10 points, and then further improved 15 points on the brisk demand from exporters for "cash" and in sympathy with the West, closing firm at 25 points up for the day; cash continues to be actively sought after by shippers, their purchases to-day being 1,250 tcs at 10@10.15c; also, to refiners, 260 tcs at 8.15, closing steady at $8.15. Options: Sales, 750 tcs October at $7.90, closing at $8.10 nominal September and $8.05 for October; refined continues in demand, with further sales to the extent of 1,000 bbls, closing at $8.75; South America quoted at $9.25; compound firm at $7.75.....TALLOW—There was a limited inquiry and prices were steady; sales of 150,000 lb prime city at 4¾c, and dealers here reported a decline of 1s.....STEARINE—The market for lard stearine was neglected, and we quote nominally at 10½c. Oleo stearine is without change and firm at 9c bid; offered at 9¼c.

BUTTER—The lighter receipts, together with better advices from other sections, tend to give a little steadier feeling here, but the demand continues small and prices rule unchanged: Western extra creamery, 19@19½c; do, poor to prime, 16@18½c; State creamery at 19@19½c for extra tubs and 19c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 19c; do, poor to prime, 16@18½c; imitation creamery, 14½@17c; Western dairy, 14@16½c; Western factory, 13½@16½c.....CHEESE—Export orders have been light and shippers are in need for concessions, but the offerings are only moderate and at unchanged prices. Full cream State is within the range of 8¼@9c for large white, 9¼@9½c for colored, and 8@9c for small size; skims at 1½@6c; full skims at ½@1c.....EGGS—Receipts are lighter, but sufficient to meet all the moderate demand, and values show no change from a steady basis: State and Pennsylvania, 16@17c; Western best, 14¼@15½c; Western second, ₱ case, $1.50@$2.75.

RICE—While prices are not advanced, there is a firmer feeling, brought about by the constant drainage of supplies and light receipts. Domestic, poor to choice, 3½@5½c; Patna, 4½@4¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

SUGAR—The market is very dull, yet the recent advanced figures are fully maintained.....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅝c.....Refined are moderately active and firm; crushed loaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅛c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅛c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3¾@4 15-16c.

SEEDS—Clover is steady and quiet at $11.40 bid for prime for October and $11.50 asked. About 50 bags sample sold at $11.75@$12.50. Timothy quoted at $4.10@$4.70 ₱ 100 lb.

TOBACCO—There is a very light trade at steady prices.....Sales included 150 cases 1891 Wisconsin Havana, 97@11½c; 50 cases 1891 Pennsylvania seed leaf, private terms; 100 cases sundries, 6¼@25c; 900 bales Havana, 70c@$1.10; 100 bales Sumatra, $2.85@$4.25.

WOOL—The market is a little irregular and some sales have been made at a slight concession owing to the tight money situation, while manufacturers are generally holding off and buying only for actual necessity.....Sales 30,000 lb California at 12@14c, 200,000 lb Texas at 10@16c, 15,000 lb Oregon at 12c, 14,000 lb Dakota at 14@15c, 8,000 lb Territory at 13@15c, 110,000 lb pulled, 12,000 lb scoured, 3,500 lb mohair, 400,000 lb China, and 3,000 bales carpet content, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights remain quiet, but firm, grain room being in small supply. Full cargo grain rates are firm at 3s 3d for orders, and fairly active. Petroleum freights are almost neglected, but firm, spot tonnage still being scarce. All other freights are steady. Berth engagements, hence to Liverpool, 80,000 bushels grain at 3¼d; 2,000 bales cotton, end of August, 9-64d; to London, 40,000 sacks flour, forward shipment, at 18s; to Hamburg, 2,600 tcs lard at 90 pfennigs; to Antwerp, 1,000 tcs lard at 20s. Charters: A British steamer, with 14,000 quarters grain from Baltimore to Hamburg at 3s; option of cotton, 3s 6d; a British steamer, with 15,000 quarters grain from Montreal to a direct port, Continent, at 3s; option of cake at 2s 9d, August and September; a British steamer, with 10,000 quarters grain from Philadelphia to Cork for orders at 3s 3d, prompt.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Cattle.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,066	....	66	3,327	88
Sixtieth Street	461	....	272	2,110	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	453
Hoboken	545	....	22	439	....
Total	2,072	....	360	5,876	541

BEEVES—Receipts were 117 cars: 61 cars at Jersey City, 23 cars at Sixtieth Street, 23 cars at Hoboken, and 10 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 56 cars were consigned to slaughterers, 16 cars for export, and 45 cars for the market, with 5 cars carried over from Wednesday, making 50 cars on sale. Latest cable advices quote the European market dull and lower, with refrigerated beef selling at 9¾c ₱ lb; American steers at 11@12¼c ₱ lb, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: Eastman Company, 1,900 quarters of beef in the Campania and 1,640 quarters in the Berlin; D. H. Sherman, 784 quarters in the Berlin; M. Goldsmith, 150 live cattle on the Lydian Monarch; J. Shamberg & Son, 135 do on the Scotia. The market was in heavy supply and demand slow; all were finally sold at a reduction of 15@20c ₱ cwt. Native steers sold at $3.90@$5.05 ₱ cwt; for common to prime Texans and Colorados at $3.30@$3.70; stags and oxen at $2.25@$3.50; bulls and cows at $1.85@$2.25. *CALVES.*—J. SHAMBERG & SON—3 Ohio steers, 1,070 lb average, at $4.55 ₱ 100 lb; 16 do, 1,402 lb, at $4.50; 19 do, 1,364 lb, at $4.45; 18 do, 1,301 lb, at $4.25; 16 do, 1,151 lb, at $4.25; 8 do, 1,387 lb, at $4.15; 4 do, 1,322 lb, at $4.10; 3 Illinois steers, 1,327 lb, at $4.25; 2 Illinois steers, 1,322 lb, at $4.85; 12 do, 1,375 lb, at $4.70; 22 do, 1,291 lb, at $4.50; 17 do, 1,283 lb, at $4.40; 18 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.30; 10 do, 1,295 lb, at $4.25; 18 do, 1,211 lb, at $4.10; 18 Ohio do, 1,266 lb, at $4.30; 18 do, 1,266 lb, at $4.25; 20 do, 1,235 lb, at $4.25; 22 do, 1,100 lb, at $3.90; 20 Colorados, 1,320 lb, at $3.35. S. SANDERS—37 starch-fed Indiana steers, 1,327 lb average, at $4.40; 19 Illinois do, 1,291 lb, at $4.50; 47 do, 1,375 lb, at $4.40; 20 do, 1,171 lb, at $4.40; 16 do, 1,335 lb, at $4.40; 18 do, 1,245 lb, at $4.30; 17 do, 1,173 lb, at $4.25; 29 do, 1,314 lb, at $4.25; 17 do, 1,121 lb, at $4.10; 20 Virginia do, 1,233 lb, at $4; 33 Texans, 984 lb, at $3.60; 33 do, 997 lb, at $3.50; 2 oxen, 1,125 lb, at $2.25. D. M'PHERSON & Co.—19 Ohio steers, 1,559 lb, at $5.05; 15 do, 1,315 lb, at $4.50; 21 do, 1,249 lb, at $4.25; 16 do, 1,297 lb, at $4.25; 29 do, (part oxen,) 1,416 lb, at $4.70; 17 oxen, 1,332 lb, at $3.50; 2 stags, 1,095 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 1,175 lb, at $2.75; 18 cows, 794 lb, at $1.65; 2 do, 810 lb, at $2.10. M. GOLDSMITH—2 Illinois steers, 1,385 lb, at $4.95; 28 do, 1,266 lb, at $4.65; 24 do, 1,302 lb, at $4.60; 20 do, 1,207 lb, at $4.50; 2 do, 1,260 lb, at $4.60; 1 do, 1,390 do, at $4.50; 7 do, 1,277 lb, at $4.25; 6 do, 1,225 lb, at $4; 6 do, 1,278 lb, at $4; 9 do, 1,203 lb, at $4; 22 Colorados, 1,044 lb, at $3.70. NEWTON & ELLIS—Mixed lot, 1,046